REGISTERED No. 61—1871.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,191.—New Series.

BOMBAY:—MONDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1872.

Subscription in Advance { For a Year ....Rs. 42 | For Six Months.. ...Rs. 24 } Including Postage.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Gazette*, in advance, for Town and Country, are now on the following reduced scale:—

One Year, *in advance*	Rs. 42
Half Year ,,	,, 24
Three Months ,,	,, 14
One Month ,,	,, 5

For a Weekly Subscription, in advance, of Rs. 1-8-0, the *Gazette* is now delivered each morning at any address in town, or posted free to any address Up-country.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do	,, 2 8
Third do	,, 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	,, 0 2½ As. per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do	4½ ,, ,,
Third and succeeding	2½ ,, ,,

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time, special contracts may be made.

Domestic Occurrences: Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship ARABIA, 1,080 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander W. B. Mathews, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 9th March 1872, at 2 p.m.

March 1872.		March 1872.	
Leave BOMBAY	9	Leave Tuticorin	17
,, Rutnagherry	10	,, Colombo	18
,, Vingorla	10	,, Galle	19
,, Carwar	11	,, Negapatam	22
,, Mangalore	12	,, Madras	25
,, Cannanore	13	,, Coconada	27
,, Tellicherry	13	,, Vizagapatam	28
,, Calicut	14	,, Bimlipatam	28
,, Beypore	14	,, Gopaulpore	29
,, Cochin	15	,, False Point	30
,, Alleppey	16	Arrive CALCUTTA	31

This route is the most expeditious and economical for Passengers for the Neilgherrie District, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut or Beypore and proceed from thence by rail. Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussora, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, MAHOMERAH, and BUSSORAH.

The Steam-ship INDIA, 1,010 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander R. L. Turner, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 1st March 1872, at noon.

March 1872.		March 1872	
Leave BOMBAY	1	Leave BUSSORAH	20
,, Kurrachee	5	Arrive Fao	20
Arrive Guadur	6	,, Bushire	22
,, Muscat	8	,, Linga	27
,, Bunder Abbas	10	,, Bunder Abbas	29
,, Linga	12	,, Muscat	31
,, Bushire	14	April.	
,, Fao	16	,, Guadur	2
Arrive BUSSORAH	17	Leave Kurrachee	5
		Arrive BOMBAY	8

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the Weekly Service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY from January 26th, at noon.

The Steam-ship KURRACHEE, 510 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander A. Scott, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 8th March, 1872, at noon.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM FERRIES (under contract with Government).—Steam Ferry Boats will ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at the undermentioned Bunders:—

Fares from Bombay to

Class.	Rewas. Rs.	A.	Dhurumtur. Rs.	A.	Oorun. Rs.	A.	Hog Island. Rs.	A.	Oolwa. Rs.	A.
First Class	2	0	3	0	2	0	2	0	3	0
Second Class	0	12	1	0	0	8	0	12	0	12
Third Class	0	6	0	8	0	4	0	6	0	9

The Rewas and Dhurumtur Ferry Steamer leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8 a.m., and Dhurumtur at 1 p.m. The Oorun, Hog Island, and Oolwa Ferry Steamer leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8-30 a.m., and Oolwa at 1 p.m. Passengers are required to obtain Tickets from the Bunder Clerk previous to proceeding on board.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

No. 33, Meadow Street, Bombay.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY.

(VIA SUEZ CANAL.)

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA. The regular Steamers leave

GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGER RATES.

Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class. (Including Wines.)	3rd Class. (Without Food.)
To Aden	£22	£15	£4
Suez	36	22	8
Port Said	38	24	9
Alexandria	39	25	9-10
Messina	50	34	14
Naples	50	34	14
Leghorn	50	34	14
Genoa	50	34	14
Marseilles (transhipment at Genoa)	52	35	14-10

Children under 3 years, free of charge.
Children not above 10 years, half fare.
Next Steamers from Bombay:—

INDIA, on FRIDAY, 1st March 1872.
ARABIA, on MONDAY, 1st April 1872.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day two previous to sailing.

For Hand-books of Information, Rates of Freight, &c., apply to

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 30th September 1871.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

MONTHLY LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE VIA SUEZ CANAL.

The Company intends to despatch every month a Steamer from TRIESTE to BOMBAY and *vice versa*.

The Imperial Mail Steamers URANUS, 3,308 Tons, 400 H.P., and AURORA, 3,308 Tons, 400 H.P., which have excellent accommodation for a large number of Passengers, and carry Doctors and Stewardesses will leave Bombay on or about the 10th March and 10th April respectively, and Steamer SULINA, about the 10th May.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Trieste	£45 0	£35 0	£19 0
To Port Said	£33 6	£23 0	£14 6
To Suez	£32 8	£22 0	£13 7

Children under 3 years of age, Free; above 3 and under 10 years, Half Fare.

The rates for Cabin Passengers include food and table wine transit through Egypt, and free conveyance of 3 cwt. luggage. For baggage in excess £4 per Ton is charged.

Cargo taken for Trieste, also for Venice, Constantinople, and Odessa, Aden, Egypt, England, and the Continent generally.

THERE is also a weekly service by MAIL STEAMERS between Alexandria and Trieste, and *vice versa*, in conjunction with the P. & O. Co.'s Mail Steamers to and from Suez. The Austrian Lloyd's Mail Steamers leave Alexandria direct for Trieste immediately after the arrival of the Bombay and Calcutta Mails from Suez. The distance between Alexandria and Trieste is 200 miles shorter than that between Alexandria and Marseilles, and the voyage to Trieste is much more agreeable, it being a coasting trip full of variety of beautiful scenery from the Island of Candia to the Port of Trieste. The passage occupies only 4½ to 5 days, and the Company's best Steamers are employed on this Line, which are built expressly for this service, with special regard to the accommodation and comfort of Passengers, and have each an experienced Surgeon on board. At Trieste the traveller to England has an extensive choice of picturesque and interesting routes, occupying from three days six hours to five days to London, at an expense varying from £7 to £13.

Passengers by the P. & O. Co.'s steamers to Suez can have their baggage forwarded by that Company's steamers from Alexandria to Southampton, at a charge of 10s. per cwt., for the regulated allowance of 2 cwt., and of 20s. per cwt. for excess weight (both exclusive of transit through Egypt), to which the Austrian Lloyd's Agent at Suez will attend.

The undersigned grants also Passage Tickets for the steamers plying between Alexandria and Trieste, and for the Railway between Suez and Alexandria.

PASSENGER RATES from ALEXANDRIA to TRIESTE.

First Class £13 | Second Class £9

Children under 10 years at Half Fare; under 2 years, Free.

REDUCED FARES for FAMILIES, consisting of not less than 3 adult members travelling together:—First Class, £10-16 per head; Second Class, £7-10 per head.

Personal Baggage allowed Free: 1st Class 200 lbs., 2nd Class 160 lbs., overweight 10s. per 100 lbs.

Railway Tickets, from SUEZ to ALEXANDRIA, with all the privileges of Passengers by the P. & O Co.:—First Class, £3; Second Class, £2. Children over 3 and under 10 years at Half Fare. Free Baggage—1st Class 3 cwt., 2nd Class 200 lbs., overweight 7s. per cwt.

For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to the Agency of the Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company.

A. C. GUMPERT, Manager.

Bombay, 12, Meadow Street, 12th February 1872.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Monday, the 26th February, at 3 p.m., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s. s. PESHAWUR, (3,782 tons and 600 H.P.) Captain C. A. White, will LEAVE for SUEZ as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Brindisi, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Messina, Naples, Leghorn, Genoa, Trieste, Venice, Odessa, Constantinople, Ancona, Marseilles, Havre, Liverpool, London and New York.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon before 10 a.m. on the day of the Steamer's departure, in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 p.m., precisely, on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Tuesday, the 27th February, at 3 p.m., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. COLUMBIAN (2,179 tons and 500 H.P.), Captain N. Stewart, will be despatched as above carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's office before noon, on Saturday, the 24th February.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(Via Suez Canal.)

To be despatched this Month.

THE fine new s.s. RED GAUNTLET, Captain Mann, 1,429 Tons, Classed 100 A 1, 900 Horse Power effective, will be despatched as above. This Vessel is fitted with superior accommodation for Passengers, embracing the most recent appliances likely to conduce to their comfort. She carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

Plans of the accommodation may be seen, and further particulars learned, on application to

REMINGTON & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 12th February 1872.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, via SUEZ CANAL.

THE Fine full-powered Screw Steamer CALEDON, 1,183 Tons Register, classed 90 years A 1 at Lloyd's, is intended to be despatched on the 7th March.

This fine Steamer, built expressly for the Eastern Trade, has excellent accommodation for first Cabin Passengers, being fitted with all modern improvements.

Fares:

To LIVERPOOL	£45
,, SUEZ	£30
,, MALTA	£35

Exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be obtained on board.

For Passage ONLY apply to

BLAY & MACKINTOSH.

ADRIATICO ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE Undersigned are authorized to issue THROUGH TICKETS from SUEZ to PARIS, by Steamers of the above Company, from Alexandria to Brindisi, thence per Rail via the Mont Cenis Tunnel to Paris,—making the total cost to Paris

Per P. & O. Steamer.		Per Canal Steamer.	
To SUEZ	Rs. 500	To SUEZ	Rs. 350
EGYPTIAN TRANSIT	30	EGYPTIAN TRANSIT	30
ALEXANDRIA to PARIS.	170	ALEXANDRIA to PARIS.	170
	Rs. 700		Rs. 550

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

Bombay, 15th February 1872.

FOR LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

To be despatched on 12th March.

MESSRS. JOSEPH HEALD & Co.'s New and Powerful Steamship HUTTON, 2,340 tons, J. S. Castle, Commander, late of the P. and O. Service. This fine Steamer has extensive Passenger accommodation of a very superior description, with Cabins on deck, and is fitted with Ladies' Saloon, Smoking Room, Bath Rooms, Ice House, and Punkahs. She carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

Rates of Passage Money:

1st CLASS to SUEZ	£30
Ditto to LIVERPOOL	£50

exclusive of Wines, &c., which can be had on board at moderate prices.

For Passage and further particulars apply to GRINDLAY, GROOM, and Co.

THOMAS STEUART & Co., Agents.

FOR TRIESTE AND VENICE, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Steamer NORTH TYNE, 1,209 Tons, 120 Horse Power, built in 1870, and classed 90 A1 in Lloyd's, will be despatched EARLY in MARCH.

Rates of Passage Money.

To Venice or Trieste	£ 45
To Suez	,, 30
To Port Said	,, 32

Exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board.

For further particulars apply to

FINLAY, MUIR, & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 13th February 1872.

FOR LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL, CALLING AT MALTA.

THE new Steamer SOUTH TYNE, 1,519 Tons, 140 Horse Power, classed 100 A1 at Lloyd's, built in 1871 specially for the East India Trade, with Cabins on deck, and having accommodation for Twenty Passengers, will be despatched about the END of MARCH.

Rates of Passage Money.

To Liverpool	£ 50
To Suez	,, 30
To Malta	,, 40

Exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board.

For further particulars apply to

FINLAY MUIR, & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 13th February 1872.

FOR LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL, CALLING AT MALTA.

THE new Steam-ship REDEWATER, 1,429 Tons, 140 Horse Power, 800 effective, classed A 1, 100, at Lloyds, W. Richards, Commander.

This fine Steamer, built expressly for the East India and China trade, having very superior accommodation for Thirty Passengers and with a Doctor on board, will be despatched about the 15th MARCH.

Rates of Passage Money.

1st Class to Liverpool	£ 50
1st Class to Suez	,, 30
1st Class to Malta	,, 40

Exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board.

For further particulars apply to

FINLAY, MUIR, & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 13th February 1872.

LIVERPOOL, via SUEZ CANAL.

FARES:

FIRST CLASS	£45
SECOND CLASS	£28

Children under 10—Half Fare
Ditto 3—Free

Exclusive of Wines, Beer, &c., but including Cabin Furniture, Bedding, Linen, Towels, &c.

MESSRS. HUGHES and NEPHEW'S Steamers will sail from Bombay as under:—

About April 10th, "CELLA," 2,000 Tons, 300 H.P. .... Commander.

About April 15th, "EUROPEAN" 2,600 Tons, 450 H.P., Abrams, Commander.

These magnificent Full-powered Steamers are splendidly fitted up with Spacious Saloon, roomy Cabins, and every comfort. Each Steamer will carry a Surgeon and Stewardess.

For Passages only, apply to the Undersigned, who will supply all information.

JOHNSON & Co.,
Ship-Brokers.

Nesbit Lane, Fort, Bombay.

Note.—*For the convenience of intending Passengers residing Up-country, heavy baggage may be sent to us, and will be shipped FREE.*

"WILSON LINE."

LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL
(To follow the Orlando.)
The Fine New Steamer
VIRAGO,
1,800 Tons, 250 H.P. (Nom.), will be despatched on the 20th MARCH,

HAS excellent accommodation for First Class Passengers, and will carry a Surgeon and Stewardess.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY,

Exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board,

To SUEZ	Rs. 300
To LIVERPOOL	,, 500

To be followed by the undermentioned new first class Steamers:—

Erato	1482 tons,	to sail 21st March.
Como	1500 ,,	,, 25th ,,
Palermo	1500 ,,	,, 7th April.
Urbino	1535 ,,	,, 14th ,,
Othello	3000 ,,	,, 15th May.

And other Steamers.

For Passage apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.

J. and E. ATKINSON,

WHOLESALE AND EXPORT PERFUMERS, AND FANCY SOAP MANUFACTURERS,
24, OLD BOND STREET, LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1799.
Prize Medals—London, 1862; Paris, 1867.

ATKINSON'S CELEBRATED WHITE ROSE AND OTHER PERFUMES.
ATKINSON'S CELEBRATED EAU-DE-COLOGNE.
ATKINSON'S CELEBRATED BROWN WINDSOR SOAP, &c.

N.B.—All Perfumes manufactured "in Bond," and shipped duty free at great reduction.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

Caution.—Many spurious imitations are now sold of Messrs. J. & E. Atkinson's Goods; orders should therefore be sent direct or through commission houses of repute. Their Goods may be had of all respectable dealers throughout India and China.

Agents for Bombay Presidency,
D. S. KEMP & CO.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD and COMPANY,

3, Marine Street, Bombay.

VALUABLE AND MODERN NEW MISCELLANEOUS READING BOOKS.
(Handsomely bound in Morocco.)
Comprising Standard Works of all classes.

On WEDNESDAY, the 28th instant, sale commencing at or about 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sale by Public Auction, at their Rooms, an invoice of 2 cases of new Miscellanous Reading Books, comprising standard works of all classes.

Catalogues with the fullest particulars have been published, and may be had at the Auctioneers' Rooms, where the Books are on view.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 26th February 1872.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE and Co., AUCTIONEERS.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable Household Furniture, Glass and Porcelainware, Plated Articles, a very handsome light Mail Phaeton and a young Bay Mare, &c., at the Bungalow adjoining the Upna-Cottage, at Parell.

Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co., have been instructed to sell by public Auction on TUESDAY, the 5th March, at or about 1 p.m., at his residence at the abovenamed place, the property of Thomas Nowell, Esq., (proceeding to up-country), the same comprises cut glassware, dinner, dessert, and tea services, plated curry dishes, cruet, pickle and liquor-frames, salvers, butterpot, plated spoons and forks, cutlery; and the blackwood furniture, square dining table, sideboard, dining-room chairs, carved circular and pier tables, round teapoys, sidetables with marble tops, chiffoniers, a plated six light lamp, writing table, cheval and dressing glasses, carpets, engravings in frames, conversation and reclining couches, drawing-room and easy chairs, a blackwood 4 post bedstead with mattras, dressing and washhand tables, camp cots, clothes presses, wardrobe, chest of drawers, hatstand, table and hanging argand lamps, vases, cupboards, copper cooking utensils, and dispense articles, &c.

At 2 p. m.

A very handsome light mail phaeton, and a fast trotting young bay mare and harness.

Catalogues will be published, and the property can be inspected 4 days prior to the day of sale,

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 26th February 1872.

MENESSE and COMPANY.

NOTICE TO SHIP CAPTAINS, SHIP CHANDLERS, AND OTHERS.

AUCTION SALE OF PAINT AND LEAD PIPES.
to close an account.

On WEDNESDAY, the 28th February, at 2 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, in the Godown No. 3, Church Lane, underneath Messrs. Rennie, Scovell & Co.'s:—

A small parcel of Vivian's Anti-fouling Paint, Borquets' patent.

About 7 tons Haines's Patent Tin-lined Lead Water Pipes, ½ to 1½ inches.

The above will be sold in small lots to meet the requirements of purchasers.

On THURSDAY, the 29th instant, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction sale, at their Rooms, of a quantity of Grey, White, and Coloured Piece Goods, Twist, &c.

12 bales Grey Shirtings.
2 ,, ,, T. Cloth.
3 cases T. Red Cambrics.
7 ,, India Bengal Stripes.
2 ,, Coloured Sarries.

On account and risk of Kaderbhoy Essoobhoy:—
2 cases Bohemian Glass Beads.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.
Japanese Lilies.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 26th February 1872.

BENNETT and COMPANY.

No. 4, Forbes Street.

NOTICE

The Sale of the property belonging to the Hon'ble H. P. St. G. TUCKER is postponed on TUESDAY, the 27th instant, as the day fixed for General Thanksgiving on account of the recovery of H. R. H. the PRINCE OF WALES.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable and handsome English Mahogany Rosewood and richly Carved Blackwood Household Furniture, best Plated rich Crockery and Glassware, a valuable gilt 28 day Clock, a handsome Dark Bay Arab Riding Horse, a splendid collection of choice plants, &c. at The Wilderness, Malabar Hill.

On WEDNESDAY the 28th, and THURSDAY the 29th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at his residence, at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome Household Furniture, &c., the property of the Hon'ble H. P. St. G. Tucker, the same comprises, handsome sets of rich vine leaf pattern and hollow stem glassware, rich dinner, breakfast and tea services, best platedware, such as hotwater curry dishes, cruet, pickle and egg frames, ice pitcher, waiters, toastracks, sets of King's pattern spoons and forks, handsome dessert knives and forks, in mahogany cases for 18 and 24 persons, single and double branched table candlesticks, silver ware, cutlery by Mappin Brothers, handsomely carved blackwood furniture, such as a set of dining table in 6 pieces for 28 persons, sideboard, dumbwaiters, teapoys, dining-room chairs, circular, pier, card, and chess tables, handsome English rosewood easy and drawing-room chairs, conversation sofas, handsome centre ottoman, rich drawing-room carpet, handsome plated double and 6 light argand chandeliers, Lady's English walnutwood writing table, China lacquered easy chairs, a solid marble table, handsome English brass four-post bedsteads, a blackwood ditto, camp cots, bed-room sofas, dressing and washing tables, toilet and cheval glasses, clothes and gown presses, wardrobes and almirahs, China camphorwood chest of drawers, first-rate double barrelled guns in cases by G. H. Dawes, Green, Forsyth and Co., and John Blissett, a five chamber revolver by Deane, Adams and Deane, dispense articles, cooking utensils, a large collection of choice plants in tubs and pots, garden seats, China flower pot stands, garden engines, sets of English double and single harness, Lady's and Gentleman's saddles by Grant and Sons, and Wilkinson and Kid, &c., &c.

At 2 p.m. on the first day of sale.

A handsome high-caste Dark Bay Arab Riding Horse.

Catalogues are published, and the property is now on view.

N.B.—The plants will be sold precisely at 7 o'clock a.m. on the 28th instant.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable and richly carved Blackwood Household Furniture, Tucker's handsome plated Chandeliers, a valuable 8-Day Clock by James McCabe, rich Table Ornaments, a splendid collection of rare, Plants in tubs and pots, &c., at Cumballa Hill.

On TUESDAY, the 4th proximo, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the abovementioned place, the very valuable and handsome Household Furniture, &c., the property of a Parsee gentleman changing his residence.

Full particulars will be given hereafter. Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view 4 days before the day of sale.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and Handsome Household Furniture, best plated, rich Crockery and Glassware, a full toned Mahogany grand square Piano by C. H. Schroder, a first-class full size slate Billiard Table by "Thurstone & Co.," a handsome English-built Circular glass-fronted double seated Brougham by "Lewis of Salisbury," a very handsome Grey Arab Charger, height 14-2¼, a handsome high caste Bay Horse, height 14-3, a splendid mover, goes in single and double harness, a powerful chesnut Australian, Brougham do., plants, &c., at "Altamont," Khumballa Hill.

On TUESDAY next, the 19th proximo, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at his residence, at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome Household Furniture, Piano, Billiard Table, Carriage, Horses, &c., the property of C. M. Keir, Esq.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view 5 days before the day of sale.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable and richly carved Blackwood and Mahogany Household Furniture, best Plated rich Crockery, and Glassware, a Miniature Billiard Table and if not previously disposed of a handsome Landau, lately received from England in perfect order, by Robert Ness and Sons, a new Cab Buggy made to order, a handsome Nutmeg Grey Australian Horse, rising six, good in single or double harness, height 15-3, plants, &c., at Marine Lines, Esplanade.

On TUESDAY, the 26th March, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at his residence, at the abovementioned place, the very handsome Household Furniture, Plated Glass and Porcelainware, Carriages, Horse, &c., the property of Brigadier-General Stock.

Full particulars will be given hereafter, Catalogues will be published, and the property on view 4 days before the day of sale.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 23th February 1872.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

STEAMER TO THE MALABAR COAST.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION Co. (Limited) will DESPATCH the Steam-ship EUPHRATES, 650 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander C. C. D. Hutchison, to the undermentioned PORTS on THURSDAY, the 29th February 1872, at 4 p.m., returning to Bombay on the 11th proximo:—

RUTNAGHERRY.	TELLICHERRY.
VINGORLA.	CALICUT.
CARWAR.	COCHIN.
MANGALORE.	ALLEPY.
CANNANORE.	

For Freight and Passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

NOTICE.—The CARGO of the Steamer REDEWATER, arrived from Liverpool, is now being landed, and Consignees are requested to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS from the Bunder.

Bills of Lading and Delivery Orders to be sent for inspection to

FINLAY, MUIR, & Co.,
Agents for Captain Richards.

Bombay, 24th February 1872.

SPORTING.

GREAT SALE OF RACE-HORSES.

TO be SOLD by AUCTION on THURSDAY, 7th March, at 4 p.m., Major Crosbie's splendid STUD of RACE-HORSES, 16 in number, viz:—

Walers, Platers.
Do. Maidens.
Arabs, Platers.
Do. Maidens.

The pick of the Stables this Season.

TERMS CASH.

AT BYCULLA GRAND STAND.

AUSTRALIAN HORSES.—A BATCH of 60 thorough-bred AUSTRALIAN HORSES expected daily at the Byculla Commission Stables. They are selected particularly for the Bombay market by the well known importer, Mr. JAMES LALOR.

ALLI ABDOOLLA.

Bombay, 24th February 1872.

AN AYAH, lately returned from England, is desirous of obtaining Service with a Lady and Children going to England. She has excellent references. Address KUTTIBAI, Care of "W.," Ahmednuggur.

WANTED, by a young Man engaged in the Fort, BOARD and LODGING with a Family at Tanna, Bandora, or elsewhere in the vicinity of a Railway Station and an easy distance from Bombay.—Address, stating terms, &c., BETA, Office of the *Bombay Gazette*.

ECONOMY IN THE TABLE.

HOUSEHOLD CLARET, Qts. Rs. 9, Pts. Rs. 5 dozen.

AROMATIC DISTILLATE, Rs. 1-8 per Bottle.

CLARET CUP made with the above has been subjected to the keenest criticism, and is now allowed to surpass any that can be prepared with crude spices. As a cheap table beverage, wholesome, and equally grateful at all Seasons, it is equalled by nothing else.

D. S. KEMP and Co.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Now Ready,

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The Bombay Gazette Overland Summary, prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe, contains, in addition to all the News of the Week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance) Rs. 12
Single Copy .... Annas 4

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

Now Ready,

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT AND SUMMARY OF TRADE,

Published once a week at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

The Bombay Price Current contains—
A Specially-Written Market Report.
Freight Report, &c.
Quotations of Imports and Exports, and Customs' Duties.
Comparative Summary of Exports from Bombay, up to date, as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period as far back as 1863 and 1870 respectively.
Comparative Summaries of Imports of Piece Goods and of Yarns into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month and the same period as far back as 1863 and 1870 respectively.
Share List and Rates of Exchange.
List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and of arrivals and departures of Vessels during the week.

Annual Subscription in advance ......Rs. 10
Single Copy .... Annas 4

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

PRICE REDUCED 20 PER CENT.

GREAT EXHIBITION OF FLOWER, PLANT, AND FRUIT TREES OF ALL KINDS.

NOTICE.—Ladies and Gentlemen wishing to see the magnificent collection of PLANTS for ornamenting Gardens and embellishing apartments imported from Africa by Messrs. Martin & Co., are respectfully informed that Mr. Martin will leave Bombay on 5th March. The Plants are on Sale at Apollo House, Apollo Street, Bombay.

THE BANK OF BENGAL will be CLOSED on TUESDAY, the 27th instant, set apart by Government as a DAY OF THANKSGIVING for the RECOVERY of HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES.

For the Bank of Bengal,
G. W. MOULTRIE, Agent.

Bombay, 24th February 1872.

NOTICE.—Any PERSON having CLAIMS against the late Mr. MARTIN, Riding Master, 15th (the King's) Hussars, are requested to forward the same within one month from this date to Captain MAXWELL, 15th Hussars, Mhow, President of the Committee of Adjustment of the late Mr. Martin's affairs.

Mhow, 23rd February 1872.

ALL PERSONS whose Schedules have not been called for are requested to forward them to the Office of the Undersigned without delay.

T. G. HEWLETT,
Health Officer.

24th February 1872.

NOTICE is hereby given, that AWABAEE, Widow of FRAMJEE JEEWAJEE GORDON, of Bombay, Parsee Inhabitant, has CONTRACTED TO SELL all that PIECE OF LAND, together with the Dwelling-house standing thereon, situate on the east side of Purshotum Chimajee's Street, in the island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 293 3/9 square yards, and bounded on the east by sweeper's passage and the back wall of house belonging to Jehangirjee Framjee, on the west by the said Purshotum Chimajee's Street, on the north by a gully of the said house and by the property of Jamsetjee Dorabjee, and on the south by the house of Burjorjee Bomanjee, and which said Land is registered by the Collector of Bombay under No. 282, and the said house is assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 15. All persons having any claims on the said land and premises, by way of inheritance, mortgage, or otherwise, are requested to make the same known to the Undersigned, at their Office, in Apollo Street, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to such claims if there be any.—Dated this 24th day of February 1872.

RIMINGTON, HORE, & LANGLEY,
Purchaser's Solicitors.

WANTED.

WANTED, a PARTNER by an old established EUROPEAN FIRM (with Branches) in general trade, in an Up-country Military station, to RE-PLACE one who has recently RETIRED from the BUSINESS in consequence of ILL-HEALTH. Capital required.—Apply to Messrs. KEMP & Co., Bombay.

WANTED, a CLERK of the WORKS to SUPERINTEND the ERECTION of the COMPANY'S MILL at Bhownuggur. Applications, in writing, stating Salary required and enclosing Copies of Testimonials, will be received by the Undersigned. None but experienced hands holding First-class Testimonials need apply.

FORBES & Co., Secretaries and Managers,
Bhownuggur Mills & Press Co., Limited.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO BE LET, a spacious HOUSE, having Vehar Water, and good Sea-breeze, situated at Small Colaba, St. Thomas's Street, opposite Messrs. Remington & Co.'s Cotton Screws. House No. 117. For further particulars apply to MANOCKJEE NOWROJEE, Meadow Street, No. 32, Fort, or at No. 124, Small Colaba.

TO LET, a spacious two-storied HOUSE, at the corner of Church Gate Street, opposite the Cathedral and adjoining the *Times of India* Office.

A very commodious BUNGALOW at Poona, Civil Lines, the former residence of the Lord Bishop of Bombay.

A spacious GODOWN in Church Lane, Fort.

The well-known BUNGALOW at Bandora Point, called the "Land's End."

Several APARTMENTS fit for Dwellings in Tod Street, Fort.

Two BUNGALOWS at Colaba.

A BUNGALOW at Mazagon, on the property called the "Unjeer Bagh."

A BUNGALOW (with Furniture) at Matheran, situated on one of the best sites of the Hill, and commanding an excellent view. For the next Hot Season, say April and May.

Several APARTMENTS fit for Offices, in Church Gate Street, Fort.

One BUNGALOW on the Breach Candy Road, lately occupied by Mr. Ardaseer Nusserwanjee Mody.

Two STABLES in Military Square, Fort.

Apply to
NANABHOY BYRAMJEE JEEJEEBHOY.
at the Office of the Honourable Byramjee Jeejeebhoy.

NOTICES.

J. NEUBERG, BOMBAY.

CROSSE and BLACKWELL'S
OILMAN STORES.

TEA.

SOUCHONG, Extra Fine, in Boxes of 7 lbs. each, at Rs. 10-8 per box.

SOUCHONG, Fine, in Boxes of 7 lbs. each, Rs. 8-8 per box.

FINEST FLOWERY PEKOE, in 1 lb. Cannisters. Rs. 2-8 per lb.

FLOWERY PEKOE, Superior Quality, in Boxes of 7 lbs. each, Rs. 12 per box.

MANILLA CHEROOTS and CIGARS.

CIGARS	No. 1,	in Boxes of	250
CHEROOTS	No. 2	ditto	500
CIGARS	No. 2	ditto	500

FINEST AMERICAN TOBACCO.

SPONGE CAKE, Natural leaf	Rs. 3 8 per lb.
GOLD LEAF, Honey Dew	2 8 ,,
Do. Aromatic, fiver	2 4 ,,
CAVENDISH	1 8 ,,
HONEY DEW	1 8 ,,

A very considerable discount allowed by taking a Box of 19 and 20 lbs.

JUST LANDED A FRESH STOCK OF

TRICHINOPOLY CHEROOTS.

THOMPSON'S	Prime.
DAWSON'S	,,
MADURA	No. 1.
Do.	No. 2.
NOBLE'S	Prime.

PONDICHERRYS.

INDIANAS, in Boxes of 250, per 1,000	Rs. 24
LONG COMMONS do. do.	20

SPECIAL CATALOGUES FORWARDED ON APPLICATION TO

J. NEUBERG.
GENERAL MERCHANT AND COMMISSION AGENT, BOMBAY.

TIME-PIECES.

"OEIL-DE-BŒUF,"
HANGING EXCELLENT TIME-KEEPERS.
PATENT LEVER.
EIGHT DAY.

"SKELETON,"
WITH GLASS DOME AND STAND.
EIGHT DAY.

"MARINE,"
VERY SERVICEABLE.

CLOCKS and TIME-PIECES
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION TO BE HAD AT
FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.'s,
Elphinstone Circle.

REAL IRISH LINEN TABLE DAMASK.

A large Consignment of the above, just received, as follows:—

LINEN DAMASK NAPKINS.

Size.								
5-8	by	5-8	from	Rs. 5-8	to	Rs.	10-0	per Dozen.
5-8	by	3-4	,,	7-0	to		9-0	,,
3-4	by	3-4	,,	6-0	to		15-0	,,
3-4	by	7-8	,,	8-8	to		12-8	,,
7-8	by	7-8	,,	8-0	to		17-0	,,

REAL IRISH LINEN DAMASK CLOTHS.

Size.								
8-4	by	8-4	from	Rs. 7-0	to	Rs.	12-0	each.
10-4	by	10-4	,,	12-8	to		15-0	,,
10-4	by	14-4	,,	16-0	to		26-0	,,
10-4	by	16-4	,,	18-0	to		28-0	,,
10-4	by	20-4	,,	18-8	to		40-0	,,
10-4	by	24-4	,,	25-8	to		55-0	,,
10-4	by	28-4	,,	40-0	to		50-0	,,
10-4	by	32-4	,,	32-0	to		48-0	,,
10-4	by	36-4	,,				75-0	,,
10-4	by	40-4	,,				50-0	,,
12-4	by	40-4	,,				120-0	,,

Communion Linen Cloths and Napkins with Ecclesiastical designs, &c.

Masonic Damask Cloths and Napkins with emblems of the Craft, &c.

Linen Damask, 2 yards wide, in a variety of patterns, with fancy borders, from Rs. 2-12 to Rs. 4-8 per yard.

22 inch Linen Slip Cloth, from As. 12 to Rs. 2-4 per yard.

Also, a lot of French Damasks, by the yard, with Napkins to match.

TEN PER CENT. DISCOUNT ALLOWED FOR CASH.

J. & W. WATSON & CO.,
9 & 10 CHURCH GATE STREET, and 21 & 22 RAMPART ROW,
(Late of Hummum Street,)
BOMBAY.

COWASJEE JEHANGEER STATUE FUND.

SUBSCRIBERS to the above FUND are requested to send in the amount of their CONTRIBUTIONS to the NEW BANK of BOMBAY.

DOSABHOY FRAMJEE,
Honorary Secretary, C. J. S. Fund.

Bombay, 13th February 1872.

NOTICE TO BUILDING CONTRACTORS—The Undersigned are prepared to receive TENDERS for the BUILDINGS of a SPINNING MILL to be erected at BHOWNUGGER.

Plans will be shown, and printed copies of Specifications, Conditions of Contract, and Form of Tender furnished to applicants on payment of Rupees Five.

Every Tender should accompany a sum of Rupees One Thousand to be deposited with the Undersigned, and for which a Receipt shall be duly granted.

The Undersigned do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.

FORBES & Co., Secretaries and Managers,
Bhownugger Mills and Press Company, Limited.

FOR SALE.—Under instructions received from the ATTORNIES to the EXECUTORS of the late Mr. D. DUNBAR, the Undersigned is prepared to receive OFFERS for the PURCHASE of the following PROPERTIES, situated in the Dharwar and Canara Collectorates of the Bombay Presidency:—

1. At DHARWAR—Bungalow with Outhouses and Compound, within the Civil Lines.
2. At GUDDUCK—A large Ginning House or Godown.
3. At BUNKAPORE—A Bungalow and Cotton Ginning House, together with lease of about 100 acres Grass Land, within the old Fort Walls.
4. At HOOBLEE—A large and substantially built Godown, with Bungalow, Outhouses, and Land attached.
5. At TUDDRY—A large Wooden Building, formerly used as a Screw House. Old Screws and Sundries will also be sold with the above.
6. At CARWAR—Valuable Building Sites.

Terms of Sale to be had on application.

PATRICK CHRYSTAL,
Manager, Carwar Company, Limited,
Agents to Attornies of the late D. Dunbar.

Carwar, February, 1872.

N. V. CURRANEE & CO.

UNDERTAKE to LAND, SHIP, CLEAR, and FORWARD GOODS, PARCELS, and PACKAGES to EUROPE and INDIA, with QUICK DESPATCH and at LOW CHARGES.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS.

DEALERS IN
SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS.
DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES.
HOSPITAL REQUISITES.
CHEMICAL APPARATUS.

PRICE LIST ON RECEIPT OF BUSINESS OR PROFESSIONAL CARD.

5, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

SACCHARO-CHIRETTINE.

THE PROPERTIES of this now celebrated Indian remedy are TONIC, re-invigorating every nerve and muscle of the system. Per Bottle—Rs. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8

D. S. KEMP & Co.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,

MANUFACTURERS OF SODA-WATER and all other Aërated Beverages, continue to pay the greatest attention to this branch of their industry. The preference shown for their Waters in all parts of the Presidency, notwithstanding heavy transit charges and local competition, proves their undoubted superiority, and rewards D. S. K. & Co. for their unwearied efforts to maintain it.

SODA-WATER	Per Dozen—12	Annas.
AERATED WATER (Eau Gazeuse).	,, 12	,,
LEMONADE	,, 1	Rupee.
TONIC WATER	,, 1	,,
GINGERADE	,, 1	,,
LITHIA WATER	,, 1½	,,
POTASH WATER	,, 1	,,
BOTTLES, charged in addition	,, 1½	,,

Acidulated Mineral Waters prepared in great variety.

D. S. KEMP & Co.

Geo. W. WHEATLEY & CO.,

19, 20, & 23, SASSOON'S BUILDINGS,
BOMBAY,

RESPECTFULLY request special attention to the following Branches of their Business:—

TRANSIT AND GENERAL SHIPPING.

Parcels, Packages, and Merchandise despatched by quickest Mail Steam Routes, Railways, and Clipper Ships to all parts of the World. Every description of Custom House Business, Shipping, Bonding, and Clearing, outward and inward. Contractors for General Annual Carting and Shipping. Estimates for through conveyance to all Railway Stations in Europe, America, and Australia.

PASSENGER.

Passages engaged, Cabins selected, Berths fitted, Outfits obtained. Baggage collected, packed, addressed, and shipped. European Servants and Ayahs procured. Letters received to await arrival of Addressees. Passengers met. Luggage landed, cleared, carefully delivered, or safely warehoused. Passports and Visas obtained. Telegraphic Messages undertaken.

INSURANCE.

Postal, Railway, Marine, Life and Fire, through the first Underwriters at Lloyd's, and old established Companies.

BANKING AND MONETARY.

Invoices collected against Delivery of Goods. Pay, Pensions, Fund, Furlough, and Retired Allowances, Annuities, Dividends, Coupons received and remitted under Power of Attorney. Cheque Books supplied to Constituents in England and India. Investments and sales effected in Stocks and other Securities. Letters of Credit and Circular Notes obtained. Family Periodical Remittances arranged.

INDENT, SUPPLY, AND COMMISSION.

Orders received from the Military, Naval, Clerical, and Medical Services, Mess and Band Committees, Clubs, Co-operative Societies, Public Institutions, Private Families, &c., and Purchases made under careful supervision and selection. Newspapers and Periodicals regularly despatched. Remittances or References for payment must accompany Order. If Bank Credits or Deposit Accounts are in force, Balances due must be paid on presentation of Invoice and Bills of Lading.

CONSIGNMENTS

Undertaken of every description of European or Foreign Goods.

J. L. MADDEN,
Manager.

156, Leadenhall Street, } LONDON.
23, Regent Street, }
10, North John Street, LIVERPOOL.

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING, ENGRAVING, &c.

VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order, and at moderate prices.

Specimens may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

G'S LINIMENT,

An infallible curative of Mange and other Skin Diseases in Horses, Dogs, and Cattle.

An unprecedented number of Testimonials have been received, certifying its efficacy. No owner of animals should be without it.

Per Bottle—Rs. 2.

D. S. KEMP and Co.

A. ALLAN,

TAILOR AND HABIT MAKER,
STAFF, MILITARY, AND NAVAL UNIFORMS.

A. ALLAN has the pleasure to announce the fresh arrival of NEW STOCK, which has been selected from the best Manufacturers, and from the superior quality of texture and design, he begs to assert that they cannot be equalled at the price.

He respectfully INVITES his CONSTITUENTS, and the PUBLIC in general, to judge for themselves of the above facts:—

Superfine West of England Black and Blue Cloths.
Black, Blue, and Fancy Silk Mixed Coating.
West of England Tweeds and Silk Mixed Trouserings.

UNIFORMS MADE ACCORDING TO THE NEWEST REGULATION.

Gold and Silver Ornaments, Staff Corps, and Infantry Belts, &c.

A JOB LOT OF SCOTCH TWEEDS, CLEARING OFF AT COST PRICE.

Fancy Tweed Coat, double Breasted Coat, and Trousers			...Rs. 20
Fancy Tweed, superior quality	ditto	ditto ...	... ,, 26
Fancy Silk Mixed	ditto	ditto ...	... ,, 30
Coloured Cotton Washing Drills	ditto	ditto ...	... ,, 16

Fancy Highland Suits for Boys, Stuart Tartan.
Macduff, Macdonald, and the 42nd Tartan, from Rs. 35 to Rs. 45.
Wedding Orders promptly executed in first-class style.
Overland Outfits made up on the shortest Notice.
Regtl. Helmet Hats, English-made Shirts, Collar, and Hosiery of every description.
Solid Leather Trunks, Hat Boxes, Rail Rugs, Coupling Straps, and Tweed Caps.

Orders from Outstations promptly attended to.

A. ALLAN,
17, APOLLO STREET.

MILLINERY AND OUTFITTING ESTABLISHMENT.

UXBRIDGE HOUSE,
No. 7, CLARE ROAD, BYCULLA,
BOMBAY.
ESTABLISHED IN 1851.

Mrs. LAKE

BEGS to inform the LADIES of Bombay, &c., that she has just received OVERLAND, per P. and O. Company's Steamers DELHI, DECCAN, BANGALORE, and BARODA, a large, fashionable, and Choice selection of MILLINERY, &c., for the Season.

LADIES' DRESS BONNETS and HATS, Trimmed and Untrimmed.
LADIES' RIDING HATS, BLACK and COLOURED VELVETS.
CHILDREN'S HATS, Trimmed and Untrimmed.
Handsome Silk, and Satin EVENING DRESSES.
Black, White, and Colored Silk, and Satin DRESSES.
FRENCH PRINTS, CAMBRICS, PERCALES, BRILLIANTS, PIQUES, LAWNS, ALPACAS, MOHAIRS, GRENADINES, LINSEYS, SATEEN, SERGE, MERINOS, TWEEDS, LUSTRES, TWILL, and MUSLINS.
THE "DOLLY VARDEN," POLONAISE in Silk, Grenadine, and Muslin.
THE "DOLLY VARDEN," CRINOLINES.
PLAITED CHIGNONS, FRIZETTES, BUNCHES of CURLS, &c., &c.
ELEGANT BALL DRESSES, FANS, HANDKERCHIEFS.
FLOUNCED MUSLIN SKIRTS.
White and Coloured WREATHS, FEATHERS, FLOWERS, and RIBBONS in great variety.
MANTLES and JACQUETTES in great variety.
Black and White Lace, and Muslin BODICES, CAMESOLES.
Lace COLLARETTES, and SLEEVES.—THE NEW DUCHESS LACE SETS.
LADIES' UNDER LINEN, Trimmed and Untrimmed.

CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT,
REPLETE WITH EVERY REQUISITE.

GLOVES for LADIES, GENTLEMEN, and CHILDREN.

PRICE LISTS OF ALL GOODS IN STOCK SENT ON APPLICATION.

WEDDING AND MOURNING ORDERS CAREFULLY ATTENDED TO.

ALL SUPPLIES RECEIVED OVERLAND.

LADIES' OWN MATERIALS MADE UP.

Ladies at Outstations requiring DRESSES or RIDING HABITS made to order, are particularly requested to send by Bhangy post a tight-fitting high BODICE as a guide to size; also length of skirt in front, in inches; size round waist, in inches; length of arm, in inches,—which will insure a good fitting Dress or Habit.

TELEGRAMS.

Orders by TELEGRAPH for BALL DRESSES or other GOODS, when accompanied by a reference for payment in Bombay, will receive immediate and careful attention.

MEASUREMENTS REQUISITE by TELEGRAPH—Ladies' height, size round shoulders, and waist in inches; length of skirt in front.

TERMS CASH.

Orders from Outstations must be accompanied by a Remittance for payment in BOMBAY.

UXBRIDGE HOUSE,
7, CLARE ROAD, BYCULLA,
BOMBAY.

T. CHATELAIN-MONTANDON,

WATCHMAKER, JEWELLER and OPTICIAN,
By appointment to LORD and LADY NAPIER of MAGDALA,
In Ordinary to H. H. the MAHARAJAH of JEYPORE, K.C.B., K.C.S.I.,

SOLE AGENT in the Bombay Presidency, Central and Upper India for the celebrated Pebble Spectacles, Opera, Field and Race Glasses, Barometers, Thermometers, etc., of Dr. A. Menist, of Amsterdam and London.

Soldier Watches, Keyless			Rs. 20, 25, 30
Silver do.	of several descriptions		20 to 150
Gold do.	do.	do.	60 to 1,000
Jewellery, a very large choice, from			5 to 800
Musical Boxes, from			10 to 300

CLOCKS for Schools, Offices, &c.

REPAIRS of Chronometer Watches, Jewellery, Musical Boxes, undertaken and carefully made.

T. CHATELAIN-MONTANDON,
HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

Branch—SIMLA.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—We have THIS DAY commenced Business as MERCHANTS and COMMISSION AGENTS.

FRAMJEE D. WADIA & Co.

Sassoon's Buildings, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay,
24th February 1872.

VIRGINIAN MANUFACTURED TOBACCO "TALISMAN" brand, can be had retail at Messrs. KEMP & Co.'s here; also at their Poona Branch.

JAMES BOGIE,
Wholesale Agent of G. Campbell & Co.

Bombay, 20th February 1872.

NOTICE.—AITKEN'S BEER in prime condition, PINTS as well as QUARTS, can be had in retail quantities from Mr. JAMSETJEE NOWROJEE, Mr. JAMSETJEE FRAMJEE, Mr. BURJORJEE RUSTOMJEE BOTTLEWALLA, Messrs. MUNCHERJEE and EDULJEE BAZONJEE, Messrs. SORABJEE RUSTOMJEE SONS & Co., and Messrs. HORMUSJEE PESTONJEE SONS & Co.

JAMES BOGIE,
Wholesale Agent.

Bombay, 13th February 1872.

THE "TIMES OF INDIA" BOMBAY CALENDAR AND DIRECTORY FOR 1872.

Price Rs. 8 (Cash); by Post Rs. 8-11.
Credit Price Rs. 9.

Also,
THE "TIMES OF INDIA" BOMBAY CALENDAR, &c., &c.
SMALL EDITION.
Price Rs. 1-8 (Cash); by Post Rs. 1-12.

JUST PUBLISHED,

INDIA TO ENGLAND BY THE LEVANT AND THE DANUBE.

Reprinted from the *Bombay Gazette*.

Price—ONE RUPEE.

May be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, and from Messrs. Thacker, Vining & Co.

NOW READY AT THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE, AND AT Messrs. THACKER, VINING & Co.'s.

THE PROPHECY OF ENOCH.

A REVIEW AND COMMENTARY.
By Captain W. A. BAKER, R.E.

PRICE ANNAS 8.

IMPORTANT TO THE PROPRIETORS OF GINNING FACTORIES AND OTHERS.

OWING to the activity in the IRON TRADE in England, it is very difficult to obtain MACHINERY, and the Undersigned therefore suggest to parties requiring Ginning Machinery for the next season, the advisability of REGISTERING their ORDERS without delay to avoid disappointment in delivery.

Estimates for all kinds of Machinery furnished on application.

GREAVES, COTTON, & Co.

Bombay, 20th February 1872.

AITKEN'S "FALKIRK" BEER.

THE NOVEMBER SHIPMENT from the Clyde is COMING by Messrs. Smith's Clipper CITY OF LONDON.

JAMES BOGIE,
Wholesale Agent.

Bombay, 22nd January 1872.

The subjoined extract of letter from Mr. Aitken to me, received in Liverpool on 4th ultimo, is published for the information of Consumers, as well as for that of Retail Dealers:—

"I am happy to say I have got most flattering accounts of this "season's bottling, from some of the nearer markets, where it has "already been sold in excellent condition, and I look for you "having fine quality to dispose of when you get out."

(True Extract.) J. B.

WITH REFERENCE to the GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION of the 22nd instant, NOTICE is hereby given, that the EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED for BUSINESS on TUESDAY NEXT.

For the Oriental Bank Corporation,
A. GERRARD, Sub-Agent.

For the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China,
ROBT. CAMPBELL, Agent.

For the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China,
JAMES DOUGLAS, Agent.

For the Comptoir D'Escompte de Paris,
H. DUVAL, Acting Manager.

For the National Bank of India (Limited),
W. A. BAKER, Acting Manager.

For the Agra Bank (Limited),
Fred. T. ATKINS, Offg. Manager.

For the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation,
R. STEVENSON, Agent.

Bombay, 23rd February 1872.

LIFE INSURANCE.

SPECIAL NOTICE TO POLICYHOLDERS IN THE ALBERT INSURANCE COMPANY.

AS it now appears certain that the ALBERT RECONSTRUCTION SCHEME will not be CARRIED OUT, we would again remind POLICYHOLDERS in that Company that we are prepared to accept their LIVES on the most favourable terms.

For example:—A person who assured in India with the Albert in a Civil Capacity at the age of 30 for Rs. 1,000, paying an Annual Premium of Rs. 40, may, if now aged 39, obtain a Non-participating Policy for Rs. 1,000 at the same Premium. If now aged 50, he will have to pay a yearly Premium of Rs. 53-14, and will be entitled to a claim on the Albert for the value of the additional Premium of Rs. 13-14.

For the Directors of the
North British and Mercantile Insurance Company,
W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents at Bombay.

TENDERS will be received by the Superintendent of Marine for the Services of a STEAM VESSEL, or a SAILING VESSEL, of 1,200 Tons, to be towed by a Steamer, for the CONVEYANCE HENCE to KURRACHEE, and to be there discharged, of a BATTERY of EUROPEAN FIELD ARTILLERY with HORSES. The Vessel taken up to be ready to leave this so soon as coaled, stored, and provisioned. The Provisions, with the exception of those for 1st and 2nd Class Passengers, will be supplied by Government.

2. Parties tendering Steamers should specify the rates at which they are prepared to perform the above duty with and without Coal.

3. For further particulars apply to the Agent for Transports.

4. The expense attending Stamp Fees affixed to Charter-parties as well as Counterparts (of Vessels taken up) to be borne by the Owner, Agents, or Masters tendering.

5. The Superintendent of Marine does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

By Order of the Superintendent of Marine,
GEORGE INGLE, Secretary.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 16th February 1872.

TENDERS will be received by the Superintendent of Marine, at his Office, up to 1 p.m. on MONDAY, the 26th instant, for the CONVEYANCE from BOMBAY to ENGLAND, via the Cape of Good Hope, of five non-military INSANES, who will be placed under the charge of the Master of the Transport, who will receive (on his satisfying the Home Authorities that he has be towed due care and attention to the Insanes entrusted to him) a gratuity of Rupees One Hundred for each individual handed over.

2. The Vessel accepted will require to be docked (if necessary) and her Agent will be required to state on which date the Vessel will be ready for sea; the provisions, &c., shipped for the Insanes being subject to the usual survey, and the Insanes to be victualled on the scale included in the last revised Articles of Agreement and allowed to Invalids.

3. Tenders should specify the rates per head in Indian Currency, the ship finding fittings, provisions, and water, and a baking apparatus sufficient for the supply of fresh bread to be provided together with the materials for making the bread rations.

4. The Biscuit must be purchased from the Commissariat Department.

5. Two-thirds of the passage money will be paid in Bombay, and the remaining one-third on the arrival of the Insanes in England.

6. The expense attending Stamp Fees to be affixed to charter-parties as well as Counterparts (of Vessels taken up) to be borne by the Owners, Agents, or Masters tendering.

7. All tenders must be made in a Form to be obtained at the Office of the Agent for Transports, which will furnish further necessary information for parties tendering.

8. The Superintendent of Bombay Marine reserves to himself the right of declining any Tender without assigning cause for so doing.

By Order of the Superintendent of Marine,
GEO. INGLE, Secretary.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 19th February 1872.

BOLTON'S TELEGRAPH AGENCY.

POLITICAL, FINANCIAL, and COMMERCIAL NEWS SERVICE.

WITH reference to my Circular to the Banks and Merchants of Bombay, I beg to notify that I am prepared to REGISTER the NAMES of INTENDING SUBSCRIBERS to the COMMERCIAL NEWS SERVICE of this COMPANY, which it is proposed to commence on the 1st proximo.

The Public will have seen from the Telegrams published that this Company is in a position to compete with any other Company, either as regards quantity, quality, despatch or delivery of News, and it is hoped that Merchants and others will accord it a fair share of their support.

D. AGER, Agent.

13th December 1871.

NOTICE TO SMOKERS, LIKEWISE TO THE TOBACCO TRADE.

MESSRS. Geo CAMPBELL & Co. (whose Agency for Western India the Subscriber has recently undertaken) are freely admitted in Liverpool to be one of the most extensive if not indeed now *the largest* exporters of Virginia Manufactured Tobacco. A reference to "Melbourne Prices Current" will show that since their name first appeared there, scarce five years ago, their "Raven" brand has steadily gained ground in the estimation of the Trade, and now tops the market.

Messrs. G. C. & Co. have only comparatively lately given much attention to India, but the marked favour with which their Manufacture has been received on the Bengal side, has induced them not only to increase their shipments to Calcutta, but likewise to initiate a regular trade in Tobacco to this port on a scale which it is believed has not been attempted by any other exporting Firm.

JAMES BOGIE,
Wholesale Agent.

Bombay, 29th January 1872.

CAUTION.—To SHIP CHANDLERS, OIL, PAINT, COLOR and VARNISH DEALERS, PAINTERS, COACH BUILDERS, &c.—Whereas it has been discovered that OILS, PAINTS, COLORS and VARNISHES are being openly SOLD and exposed for SALE in the Bazaars of Bombay with forged imitations of the Celebrated Brand and Trade Mark of BLUNDELL, SPENCE & Co., of Hull and London, in England, and that their empty packages are refilled with spurious and worthless goods, and so exposed and sold with intent to deceive and prejudice their name and reputation, NOTICE is hereby given, that any persons found dealing in selling or exposing for sale, or any persons buying such goods, or any person manufacturing or making such imitations of their trade mark, labels or capsules, make themselves liable to prosecution, and will be forthwith prosecuted according to law.

BLUNDELL, SPENCE, & Co.

Bombay, 1st February 1872.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON.

MARKET firm, with little doing.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

No. of Shares	Noml. value ⅌ sh.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. s.		
100,000	100	all	4 p.ct.	Agra Bank	90
22,000	1,000	all	6 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,4 0 nl.
10,000	500	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Bombay New	700
10,000	500	100	5 p.ct.	Do 2nd Res. Issue	192½
15,250	1,000	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Madras	1,300
10,000	250	all	6 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of I. L. & China	255
40,000	281¼	all	12 pct.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank.	410 n'.
40,000	200	all	Nil.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	140
27,000	250	125	Nil.	National Bank of India	89
10,000	250	all	12 do	Oriental Bank	480

KHANGAUM AND OOMRAWUTTEE BRANCH RAILWAYS.

Traffic Receipts and Train Mileage for week ended 27th January 1872.

KHAMGAUM.	Receipts. Rs. a. p.	Train Mileage
Passengers	94 5 6	44
Goods	549 2 11	84
Electric Telegraph	5 12 7	0
Total	649 5 0	128
OOMRAWUTTEE		
Passengers	83 9 1	31
Goods	738 7 7	185
Electric Telegraph	1 15 11	0
	824 0 7	216

CALCUTTA.—21ST FEBRUARY.

Prices of Government Securities were slightly higher; the following transactions were reported:—

4 per cents, at Rs. 99-1 and 99-2 or 0-15 to 0-14 discount, and small pieces at Rs. 99-4 to 99-6 or 0-12 to 0-10 discount.

4½ per cents of 1872 at Rs. 101-6, and smalls at Rs. 101-8 to 101-10.

Rs. 109-8 for 5½ per cents were refused.

In shares, the following purchases and sales were reported:—

National Bank shares, several lots, to different parties, at Rs. 90.

SALES AND PURCHASES.

THE undermentioned sales are reported to have been effected by European firms on Saturday:—

PIECE GOODS.

				Rs. A. P.
750 pieces Grey Shirtings	49 inch 39 yds.	6 lbs.		4 7 3
650 „ „ „	45 „ 39 „	9 lbs.		6 11 6
500 „ „ „	40 „ 39 „	7 lbs.		4 13 0
1,250 „ „ „	40 „ 39 „	8¼ lbs.		5 11 0
1,500 „ „ „	40 „ 39 „	7 lbs.		4 12 0
1,500 „ „ „	40 „ 39 „	8¼ lbs.		5 10 0
1,000 „ „ „	40 „ 39 „	6¾ lbs.		4 10 6
500 „ „ „	45 „ 39 „	9 lbs.		6 9 0
2,500 „ „ Cambrics	50 „ 24 „	5¼ lbs.		3 11 6
1,000 „ „ „	50 „ 24 „	5¼ lbs.		3 11 6
3,000 „ „ Jacconets	40 „ 20 „	2¼ lbs.		1 15 6
3,000 „ „ Madap. (sc.)	32 „ 24 „	3 lbs.		2 2 0

COTTON.

50 candies Old Ahmedabad (ready)	Rs. 228-31½
50 „ „ „	„ 227-34
50 „ „ „	„ 226-30
250 „ „ D. Sawginned (20 days)	„ 250
50 „ New Broach M.G. (ready)	„ 290
25 „ „ „	„ 233
50 „ „ Oomrawuttee (full pressed)	„ 273-75
75 „ „ Veerumgaum (15 days)	„ 255½

YARNS.

30 bales Turkey Red No. 30/60, per lb.	As. 22½
14 „ „ „ „ 30/60, „	„ 27
7 „ „ „ „ 30/50, „	„ 23
34 „ Water „ 30, „	„ 11¾

DAILY IMPORTS.—23RD FEBRUARY.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Caledon (s), 500 bundles sheet iron, Tezpall Gopejee; 250 cases kerosine oil, Aldridge & Co.

FROM LONDON.

British Monarch, 49 cases hock, Payne & Co.

Hutton (s), 56 cases foolscap paper, Volkart Brothers; 10 casks brass wire, Cassum Abdool Rehemon.

Orlando (s), 4 cases port, 4 cases sherry, 4 cases brandy, and 1 case charlrue, Eduljee Nesserwanjee Colabawala & Co.; 2 cases paper, Ebbhoy Tyebali.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Ocean, 75 cases brandy, Young & Co.; 112 cases brandy, Eduljee Manockjee; 20 cases brandy, Nowrojee Ardaser & Sons.

FROM GLASGOW.

India (s), 1 case Europe sa rva, Ardaseer Cursetjee Dady & Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—23RD FEBRUARY.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Manilla, 100 bales cotton, Leggatt & Co.

Undaunted, 100 bales cotton, Dossagersee Gopejee; 100 bales cotton, Nesserwanjee Manockjee & Co.; 5 bales skins, and 10 bales hides, H. E. Jateker.

Bell a Maria, 200 bags galls, Vusraz Mowjee; 3,030 packets myrabollams, S. S. Narrelwala.

Sam Mendel, 130 bales hemp, Geerdhur Mooljee.

Augusta, 125 bales cotton, H. Bomanjee Touch & Co.; 4,000 bundles coir yarn, Poonjee Gungajul.

Astarte, 13 bales cotton, Grendon, Tippet & Co.

Peshawur (s), 10 bales hides, S. W. A. T. N. Meera & Co.; 72 bales cotton, Sooderdass Mooljee.

Hindostan (s), 100 bales cotton, Dayal Ruttonsey.

Red Gauntlet, 2 bales cotton, Visrambhoy Ebram & Co.; 70 bales cotton, Balabhoy Vizboocandass; 50 bales cotton, Manorebhoy Luckmedass; 5 bales cotton, Jaitha Vu ia; 100 bales cotton, Remington & Co; 50 bales wool, Pursotum Versey; 25 bales cotton, Soomar Abdoola & Co.; 500 bales cotton, Jasee Dulput.

Tagus (s), 1,000 bundles myrabollams, S. S. Narrelwala; 200 bales cotton, Poorunmul Chimunram; 22 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co.; 32 bales wool, Parpia Natha.

Caledon (s), 1,000 bundles coir yarn, Soonderdass Mooljee; 1 bale hides, Dawood Mahomed.

Prince Patrick, 15 bales skins, A. S. A. Cadur; 5 bales hides, A. A. Cadur.

FOR LONDON.

Peshawur (s), 2 boxes indigo, Volkart Brothers.

Ada (s), 39 cases dry ginger, Shariff Sallamahomed.

Malabar, 18 cases brandy, Remington & Co.

FOR SUEZ.

India (s), 3 cases cardamoms, S. M. A. Latiff; 100 boxes preserves, and 50 packages black paper, E. F. Mamel.

FOR GENOA.

India (s), 50 bales cotton, Canjee Lalljee & Co.; 47 bales cotton, Mahadowdass Ghella; 10 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

FOR NAPLES.

India (s), 17 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

FOR TRIESTE.

India (s), 115 bales cotton, Moorarjee Chattoor & Co.

North Tyne (s), 99 bales cotton, Planque, Vinay & Co.; 400 bags coffee, H. Bomanjee Touche & Co.

Peshawur (s), 5 boxes indigo, Volkart Brothers.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Peshawur (s), 2 boxes indigo, Volkart Brothers.

India (s), 11 bales hides, Mahomed Sooliman.

FOR HAVRE.

Peshawur (s), 100 bales cotton, Planque Vinay & Co.; 80 bales cotton, S. Tyebjee & Co.

Hindostan (s), 50 bales cotton, E. Spinner & Co.

Ivanhoe (s), 50 bales rags, Goolam Hoosen Fazul & Co.

Ada (s), 300 bales cotton, W. Nicol & Co.

FOR FALMOUTH.

M. de St. Aldegonde, 100 bales cotton, H. Clason & Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Columbian (s), 16 bales cotton, J. Peerbhoy; 6 bales cotton, E. D. Sassoon; 21 chests M. opium, H. A. Esmall & Co.; 17 chests M. opium, Goolraj Seengance; 10½ chests M. opium, Beenoderam Balchund; 35 chests M. opium, Dinshaw Dadabhoy Ghandee & Co.; 25 chests M. opium, Cursetjee Bomanjee & Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Columbian (s), 14 chests M. opium, Jugnath Ramjus; 35 chests M. opium, R. Dhunjeeshaw & Co; 5 chests M. opium, Cursetjee Bomanjee & Co; 4 chest M. opium, G. Chinunram; 15 chests M. opium, Luckmechund Bhicunchund; 14½ chests M. opium, Goolraj Seeygance; 10½ chests M. opium, Dubsook Ramsook; 4 chests M. opium, G. Chajooram; 6 chests M. opium, C. Jewraz; 7 chests M. opium, Tarachund Setaram; 24 chests M. opium, Ramgopall Baughord.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH

OFFICE.—25TH FEBRUARY, 9 P.M.

Latest dates from United Kingdom.

Via Red Sea, 24th February, 6-50 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 6 hours 5 minutes.

Latest dates from Continent of Europe.

Via Russia, 25th February, 1-51 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 1 hour 1 minute.

Via Turkey, 24th February, 9-2 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 11 hours 43 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 25th February, 9 A.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 4 hours 20 minutes.

Latest from America.

Via Red Sea, 25th February, 3-12 A.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 5 hours 41 minutes.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 9 P.M. of the 24th to 9 P.M. of the 25th February is as follows:—

To Bombay.	Max.	Min.
From Calcutta	1 32	0 50
„ Kurrachee	1 35	0 11
„ Madras	0 52	0 11

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT.—24TH FEBRUARY.

London	Cotton	£3 0s. 0d. Nominal.
	Cases	£3 0s. 0d. do.
	Seeds	£2 15s. 0d. do.
Liverpool	Iron ships Cotton	£2 15s. 0d. to £2 17s. 6d
	Wooden ships	£2 15s. 0d.
	Myrabolms & Coir bills	£2 10s. 0d.
	Seeds	£2 5s. 0d.
Havre	Cotton	£3 2s. 6d.
	Coffee	£3 0s. 0d.
Overland Steamers		£3 15s. 0d.
Liverpool via Suez Canal		£3 5s. 0d. to £3 12s. 6d.
China	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 6 per bale.
	Opium	Rs. 25 to 30 per chest
	Sailing Ships	Rs. 4 per bale nominal
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 5 0 0 per ton
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 20 and Calcutta Port charges
Mauritius		Nothing doing.

ARRIVALS.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
24	Camperdown	Axon	Liverpool, Oct. 4.
	Brazilian (s)	Green	Liverpool, Dec. 25.
25	M.S. Elphinstone (s)	Raffin	Goa, Feb. 23.
	Sir J. R. Carnac (s)	McNeill	Carwar, Feb. 22.
	Urano (s)	Benich	Trieste, Feb. 1.

DEPARTURES.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
24	Durham (s)	French	Liverpool.
	Phlox (s)	Baker	Coast and Goa.
	Maharata (s)	Long	Malabar Coast and Calcutta.
	General Havelock (s)	Drewitz	Malabar Coast.
	Orlando (s)	Dosser	Liverpool.
	Ocean	Rotanier	Falmouth, &c.
25	Glenavon	Smith	Havre.

HOOGHLY.

ARRIVALS.

Feb.			
22	Madras (s)	Starratt	Moulmein, Feb. 16.
	Malleny	Curwen	Liverpool, Nov. 1.

MADRAS.

A RIVAL.

Feb.		
22	Golconda (s)	Suez.

DEPARTURES

Feb.		
21	Scotland (s)	London.
	Zeno (s)	Calcutta.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—FEBRUARY 24.

Penn, Lieutenant-Colonel, Royal Artillery, on leave, from Ahmedabad.

Pottinger, Major, Royal Artillery, on sick leave, from Mhow.

Farrington, Colonel, Bengal Staff Corps, from furlough, from England.

Strong, Assistant Surgeon, Madras Medical Department, from furlough, from England.

Graham, Captain, Bengal Staff Corps, from sick leave, from England.

Lewis, Assistant Surgeon, Bombay Medical Department, from sick leave, from England.

Morris, Major, Madras Light Cavalry, from leave, from England.

DEPARTURES.—FEBRUARY 24.

Harris, Captain, 49th Regiment, on medical certificate, to England.

Colclough, Colonel, Royal Artillery, on leave, to England.

Wynch, Captain, Royal Artillery, to join, to Madras.

Blakeley, Captain, The Buffs, to join, to Benares.

Scott, Lieutenant, 2nd Queen's, to join, to Belgaum.

Hume, Captain, 11th Bombay N. I., to rejoin, to Sattara.

Pereira, Major, Madras Staff Corps, on private affairs, to England.

Hanbury, Lieutenant, 5th Lancers, on private affairs, to England.

FEBRUARY 25.

Strong, Assistant Surgeon, Madras Medical Department, from leave, to Hoshungabad.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjutant-General's Office, Head Quarters, Poona, 24th February 1872.

The Officer Comdg. 15th Hussars is authorized to issue to each of 25 Horses in his Regt. 5lbs. Lucerne grass daily from 20th Jan. to 29th Feb. 1872.

Qr. Mr. Sergt. T. Reid (1st Batn. 2nd Foot), Deolalee Depot, is remanded to his regiment in his present rank, for the purpose of having his discharge carried out.

The following transfer has been sanctioned by the Right Hon. the C.-in-C. in India, subject to the approval of H. R. H. the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief.

18th Brig. R. A.—Lt. J. W. T. Spencer from B to F Bat.

Under instructions from the War Office it is intimated that an exchange of Battery has been sanctioned between Capt. E. McLaughlin, No. 1 Bat. 6th Brig., and Capt. A. S. Hunter, No. 4 Bat. 15th Brig. R. A.

Asst. Surg. Beneridge, M.D., 22nd Brig. R. A., is appointed to do duty with the troops proceeding to England in H. M.'s Indian troop-ship Serapis on the 6th prox., in addition to the medical officers named in G. O. C. No. 114 of 21st inst.

Major Hall, Garrison Instr., Poona, was directed to proceed to Bombay on duty on the 8th inst., travelling from Poona and back at the public expense.

Vet. Surg. W. D. Rogerson, 9th Brig. R. A., is directed to proceed to Bombay and assume Veterinary charge of B Battery.

Vet. Surg. Rogerson will travel on duty at the public expense.

Surg. Major J. Bain, M.D., is placed on general duty, Bombay, from the 1st Dec. last.

The C.-in-C. is pleased to make the following appointments:—

30th Regt. N. I.—Lt. (Bt. Capt.) F. T. Humfrey, S. C., to be Qr. Mr.

24th Regt. N. I.—Lt. G. B. E. Radcliffe, 1st Wing Sub. and Offg. Adjt., to be Adjt.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—

Staff Corps.—Col. J. S. K. Whitehill, Comdt. 23rd N. L. I., for thirty days from date of departure, preparatory to proceeding on furlough.

68th Foot.—Lt. W. H. McMath, to Neilgherries, from 6th Feb. 1872, for three months, on medical certificate, in extension.

R. A.—Capt. and Local Major G. Napier, (18th Brig.) Comsy. of Ordnance, from date of departure, for 30 days, to Bombay, on medical certificate.

5th Hussars.—Capt. D. Maxwell, to Cashmere, from 12th April to 12th Oct. 1872, on private affairs.

Lt. A. Smirke, to Cashmere, from 12th April to 12th Oct. 1872, on private affairs.

Lt. W. White, to Cashmere, from 15th March to 15th Sept. 1872, on private affairs.

108th Foot.—Major W. H. K. Bradford, to England, from date of quitting regiment, for three months, on private affairs.

Indian Medical Service.—Asst. Surg. F. C. Barker, to remain in Bombay from 1st to 29th Feb. 1872, on medical certificate.

ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Head Quarters, Camp Calcutta, 14th Feb. 1872.

The C.-in-C. is pleased to direct the publication of the following letter from the Secy. to Govt., Military Dept., No. 39, dated 1st Feb. 1872, to the Adjt. Genl.:—

"With reference to the recommendation of the C.-in-C., conveyed in your letter No. 19C, 'Camp of Exercise,' dated the 17th Jan. 1872, I am directed to acquaint you, for the information of H. E., that the Right Hon. the Govr. Genl. in Council is pleased to authorize all officers who have attended the Camp of Exercise at Delhi, on leave, for instruction, to count the time as duty and without prejudice to their claims to privilege leave."

The C.-in-C. is pleased to make the following appointment:—4th Goorkha Regt.—Capt. F. H. Hinde, Genl. List, Inf., attached to the 22nd N. I., is, with the sanction of Govt., appointed to officiate as 2nd Wing subaltern, as a special case, during the time the regiment may be employed on active service, dated 29th Nov. 1871.

This modifies the order on the subject published in G. O. C. C. dated 2nd December 1871, p. 653.

In anticipation of the approval of H. R. H. the Field Marshal Comdg.-in-C., Lt. W. C. Kennedy, 2nd Batn. 1st Foot, is directed to proceed to England, and join the depot of his regiment, doing duty with troops on the voyage.

Head Quarters, Camp Calcutta, 15th Feb. 1872.

Local rank is assigned to the undermentioned officers:—

R. A.—Capt. A. H. Lindsay to be Major, from the 11th of Dec. 1869.

Lt. G. M. B. Hornsby to be Capt, from the 22nd Dec. 1871.

The C-in-C. in India is pleased to make the following appointments:—

Surg. Major J. C. Bow, M.D., to be Medical Storekeeper at Sealkote, vice Surg. Major Elton, who retires, dated 10th Feb. 1872.

2nd Ben. Cav.—Lt. F. Knowles, 3rd Squad. Officer and Offg. 2nd Squad. Officer, to be 2nd Squad. Officer, vice Campbell, dated 10th Feb. 1872.

Capt. H. C. Kemble, 1st Squad. Sub. and Offg. 3rd Squad Officer, to be 3rd Squad. Officer, vice Knowles, dated 10th Feb. 1872.

Capt. C. T. M. Higginson, Genl. List, Cav., on furlough in Europe, to be 1st Squad. Sub., vice Kemble, dated 10th Feb. 1872.

21st N. I.—Capt. J. M. Stewart, Offg. 2nd in Comd., to be Wing Officer, vice Collett. Capt. Stewart will continue to officiate as 2nd in Comd, dated 10th Feb. 1872.

41st N. I.—Capt. V. W. Tregear Offg. Qr. Mr., is confirmed in that appointment, dated 1st Feb. 1872.

1st Goorkha Regt.—Major P. Story, Offg. Wing Officer, to officiate as 2nd in Comd., vice Hill, proceeded on furlough, dated 10th Feb. 1872.

Capt. C. Mercer, 1st Wing Sub., to officiate as Wing Officer, vice Story, dated 10th Feb. 1872.

The preparatory leave to Bombay for one month, granted to Major R. G. Rogers, 2nd in Comd. 20th N.I., by G. O. C. C. 1st Dec. 1871, p. 652, is hereby cancelled, at that officer's request.

That portion of G. O. C. C. dated 28th Aug. 1871, p. 431, directing Capt. J. C. Lockwood, 20th Hussars, to proceed to England, for duty with the regtl. depot, is cancelled.

Capt. W. R. Martin, late 43rd N. I., recently returned from furlough to Europe, is, at his own request, attached to the 3rd N. I., for duty.

Official notification has been received of the undermentioned officers having been permitted to exchange to the battalions of their regiment specified, provided the public be put to no expense by the arrangement, and that both officers join their respective battalions without delay:—

12th Foot.—Lt. H. D. A. Cutbill, 2nd Battalion.

Lt. W. W. R. Onslow, 1st Battalion.

The undermentioned officers are reported by the Board of Examiners, Fort William, to have passed, on the 5th Feb. 1872, the test specified agreeably to G. G. O. No. 734 of 1815:—

Higher standard in Hindoostanee.

Capt. J. J. S. O'Neill, Chief Inspr of Musketry; Lt. H. H. Young, 1st Batn. 14th Foot; and Lt. T. O. Wingate, 1st Batn. 21st Foot.

The undermentioned candidates are reported to have passed the lower standard in Hindoostanee on the 5th Feb. 1872:—

Lt. H. E. Gaulter, 7th Foot; Asst. Apothy. J. Hickie, 37th Foot; Lt. R. Whalley, 39th Foot; Lt. H. Chevers, 39th Foot; Private J. King, 39th Foot; Lt. Major J. W. Hughes, 54th Foot; Private J. McGrath, 96th Foot; Sergt. T. Geraghty, P. W. D.; and Capt. W. Jones, 3rd N. I.

The undermentioned candidates, admitted into the Subordinate Medl. Dept. by G. O. C. C. of the 22nd Jan. 1872, are directed to proceed to the stations indicated opposite their names, and report themselves for duty to the Administrative Medical Officer, British Forces of the respective circles:—

J. Johnson, Dinapore, and W. Perdrian, Lucknow.

The following orders are confirmed:—

Sirhind Div. Order, dated the 2nd Feb. 1872, appointing Staff Asst. Surg. J. A. Scott doing duty 20th Hussars, to the medical charge of the Umballa Div. Staff, from 2nd Nov. 1871 to 22nd Jan. 1872, inclusive, during the absence of Surg. F. G. Constant, M.D., at the Camp of Exercise, Delhi.

Oudh Div. Order, dated the 6th Jan. 1872, directing Asst. Surg. R. J. Scott, M.B. 62nd Foot, to proceed in medical charge of an officer of the R. A. from Lucknow to Bombay, and to rejoin his regiment on completion of this duty.

Dated the 13th Jan. 1872, directing Staff Asst. Surg. J. Inkson, M.D., to proceed to Nynee Tal for duty.

Presidency Dist. Order, dated the 23th Jan. 1872, directing Staff Asst. Surg. T. Killery to do duty with the 1st Batn. 14th Foot, and to assume medical charge of the garrison cells, Fort William, from the 29th Jan. 1872.

Peshawur Dist. Order, dated the 11th Jan. 1872, directing Asst. Surg. F. C. Ghose, in medical charge of the Dooba outposts, to proceed to Bhaugulpore, to assume temporary charge of the 37th N. I.

Agra Station Order, dated the 3rd Feb. 1872, directing Asst. Surg. W. G. May to do duty with the 1st N. I., until further orders.

Dated the 6th Feb. 1872, directing Asst. Surg. W. G. May, attached to the 1st N. I., to proceed to Moradabad, and assume medical charge of the 16th N. I.

Shahjehanpore Station Order, dated the 1st Sept. 1871, directing Surg. H. Kelsall, 2nd Batn. 1st Foot, to assume medical charge of the left wing 16th N. I., from the 1st Sept. 1871, and to perform the duties of Civil Surgeon during the absence of Surgeon Harris, M.D.

Dinapore Station Order, dated the 1st Feb. 1872, appointing Lt. T. J. M. Dunlop, 26th Foot, to act as Station Staff Officer, vice Lt. Col. W. H. Smith, S. C., reported sick.

Agra Brigade Order, dated the 13th Jan. 1872, appointing Asst. Surg. J. G. Pilcher, in medical charge of the hospital 40th N. I., to assume medical charge of the regiment; and directing Surg. H. J. Linton to do duty with the corps until further orders.

Allahabad Brig. Order, dated the 25th Jan. 1872, placing the services of Surg. H. M. Greenhow at the disposal of the Inspr. Genl. of Hospls, Indian Medical Service, for civil employ.

Meean Meer Brig. Order, dated the 5th Feb. 1872, directing all reports of the station to be made to Col. N. McL. Mackay, R. A., during the absence of the Major Genl. Comdg. on inspection duty.

Camp of Exercise Order, Delhi, dated the 2nd Feb. 1872, directing Staff Asst. Surg. E. A. H. Roe to proceed to Meerut for temporary duty with the 4th Hussars.

20th Hussars.—Regtl. Order, dated the 27th Jan. 1872, appointing Capt. J. D. Bird to be a member of the Committee of Paymastership (G. O. C. C. of the 21st Feb. 1871, p. 87), vice Capt. A. W. Brodhurst, proceeding on leave.

6th Foot. (1st Batt.)—Regtl. Order, dated the 3rd June 1871, appointing Capt. C. W. H. Wilson to officiate as Instr. of Musketry during the absence on general leave of Lt. A. W. Whitworth.

MADRAS GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Fort St. George Gazette*, Feb. 20.)

The undermentioned officers have obtained leave of absence from their stations:—

Mr. H. F. Winter, Asst. Conservator of Forests, Wynaad, preparatory leave for thirty days.

Capt. C. B. S. Neill, Supt. of the Central Jail at Cannanore, preparatory leave for one month, to proceed to Madras for the purpose of obtaining leave to Europe, on medical certificate.

The Right Rev. the Bishop has granted the Rev. C. Bhenius, Garrison Chaplain, Fort St. George, privilege leave for one month, from the date on which he may be relieved.

H. E. the Govr. in Council has been pleased to make the following appointments:—

Mr. William Southey Whiteside, to act as Collr. and Mag. of North Arcot during the absence of Mr. J. D. Robinson on leave, or until further orders.

Mr. Charles Lennox Bruce Cumming, to act as Head Asst. to the Collr. and Mag. of Kurnool during the absence of Mr. E. Turner on privilege leave, or until further orders.

Capt. George Edward Henry Beauchamp, Cadre 45th Regt. N. I., to act as Supt. of the Central Jail at Cannanore during the absence of Capt. Neill on leave or until further orders.

Capt. Robert Graham Briggs, Gen. List, Asst. Supt. of Police, to act as Supt. of Police in Bellary during the absence of Capt. Highmoor on privilege leave, or until further orders.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The undermentioned officer is permitted to proceed to Europe:—

Capt. C. B. S. Neill, of the S. C., Supt., Central Jail at Cannanore, on furlough (medical certificate) for two years, under the Regulations of 1868, and to embark from Madras.

The services of Capt F. Weldon, of the S. C., are placed at the disposal of the Govt. of India, for an officiating appointment in the 1st Cav., Hyderabad Contingent.

The following promotions are made, subject of H. M.'s approval:—

Capt. John Clinton Whish Bruce, 48th Reg. N. I., to be Major by Bt., from the 20th Feb. 1872.

Surg. Edward D'Arcy Evezard, to be Surg.-Major, from the 27th Jan. 1872, having completed 20 years' service.

Madras Staff Corps.—The following promotions are made, subject to H. M.'s approval:—

To be Lt.-Cols. having completed 26 years' service.

Majors George Robert Frederick Bardin, and Charles James, from the 20th Feb. 1872.

To be Major, having completed 20 years service.

Capt. Wheatley Robertson, from the 20th Feb. 1872.

The undermentioned officer is permitted to proceed to Europe:—

Capt. C. F. Moore, of the S. C., 1st Wing Sub. 37th Regt. N. I., on furlough (medical certificate) for two years, under the Regulations of 1868, and to embark from Calcutta.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES ORDERS.

(*Government Gazette, N. W. Provinces*, Feb. 24.)

Mr. Richard Charles Oldfield, Officiating District and Sessions Judge of Mynpoory, is granted three months' privilege leave, with effect from the 20th April next.

Mr. James White, Asst. Mag. and Colr., Bijnour, is granted three months, privilege leave, with effect from the 25th April next.

Mr. Alexander Macmillan, Asst. Mag. and Collr. of Futtehpore, to be an Asst. Settlement Officer, 3rd grade, in the Futtehpore, District.

Mr. Robert Smeaton, Asst. Mag. and Colr., Bustee, to be an Asst. Settlement Officer, 3rd grade, in the Allygurh District, with effect from the date of his return from privilege leave.

Mr. Reginald Fleyer Saunders, who has reported his return from furlough, to be Mag. and Collr. of Ghazeepore.

Mr. W. Roxburgh Tucker to officiate as an Extra Asst. Commr., in the Jhansie Division, vice Mr. John Venables Sturt, appointed Offg. Asst. Commr.

Mr. John William Coneannon, Deputy Colr. and Deputy Mag., Muttra, is transferred in the same capacity to Ghazeepore, with effect from the 1st April next.

NOTICE.

THE *Bombay Gazette* is now sent POST FREE to Subscribers in any part of India.

Subscription for One Year	Rs. 42 0 0
Half Year	„ 24 0 0
Three Months	„ 14 0 0
One Month	„ 5 0 0
One Week	„ 1 8 0

The above rates are for subscriptions paid *in advance.*

THE shape of the *Bombay Gazette Overland Summary* is now similar to that of the *Pall Mall Budget.* Residents in distant parts of India will find the *Gazette Summary* a convenient Weekly Paper of Bombay and general news. It contains all the Government Orders, Civil and Military, from the official *Gazettes*, specially-written Money and Commercial Market and Freight Reports, Leading Articles on the principal topics of discussion in India; and all the Local and General Intelligence of the Week. The Edition for Indian Subscribers also contains the Telegrams received from Europe during the Week. A specimen copy will be sent on receipt of address. Annual Subscription, POST FREE, to any part of India, Rs. 12.

THE *Bombay Price Current* is published Weekly at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

Per Annum	Rs. 10 0 0
Per Copy	„ 0 4 0

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.

HENRY—ROSKELL—February 24th, at St. Ann's Catholic Church, Bombay, by special licence, George F. Henry, Esq., to Agnes Mary, daughter of Nicholas Roskell, Esq., R.N.R.

DEATH.

CAMPBELL—February 24th, at Belle-vue, Chinchpoogly Hill, Jessie Cleeve, the beloved wife of John Campbell, aged 26.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

AINSLIE—February 22nd, at Egmore, the wife of D. C. Ainslie, Esq., of a daughter.

BERTRAM—February 18th, at Mercara, the wife of Mr. G. Bertram, of a son.

DAVIDSON—February 17th, at Meean Meer, the wife of Captain T. R. Davidson, 18th Bengal Cavalry, of a son.

ROWLANDSON—February 20th, at Madras, the wife of Captain G. Rowlandson, Madras Staff Corps, of a son.

THOM—February 20th, at Umballa, the wife of Brigade Sergeant Major A. Thom, R. H. A., of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

ADAMSON—REEKE—February 20th, at St. Peter's, Fort William, by the Rev. H. J. Matthew, D. Adamson, Captain, 4th Bengal Cavalry, to Bessie, only daughter of the late J. C. Creeke, Esq., Leven, Fifeshire.

DEATHS.

DILLON—February 20th, at Lucknow, Terence Owen Cronly, sixth son of John Dillon, Postal Department, aged 2 years and 15 days.

JOHNSON—February 5th, at Madras, Mary, the widow of Lieut. Lewis Furneaux Johnson, formerly of the 4th or Bombay Rifle Regiment, much and deeply regretted by those who knew and loved her.

McDERMOTT—February 18th, at Lahore, on Sunday, Ensign Patrick DeDermott, Deputy Assistant Commissary of Ordnance; aged 53 years.

The Bombay Gazette.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1872.

IT is gratifying to observe that high officials in India have at last left off quarrelling about the suitability of the Income Tax as a mode of collecting revenue in this country, and that there is now a general disposition amongst them to accept the tax as a part of the permanent fiscal system of India instead of declaiming against it as a novel, vexatious, and oppressive impost. Mr. George Campbell, the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal, lately summed up his experience of the tax in the reflection that it might have worked well if the people had not been perplexed and irritated by frequent changes in the rates levied and the machinery of collection, and if the minimum of income liable to assessment had never been fixed so low as to give subordinate native officials opportunities of intimidating and receiving bribes from ignorant persons who ought not to have been allowed to come within the tax-gatherer's reach. The objection to the tax in Bengal was, in fact, that, being intended merely to strike the rich, it actually made the poor subject to a fresh and ever fluctuating demand of the State; and Mr. Campbell recommended that, if the tax were maintained, it should be levied at a fixed rate for a term of years on incomes of reasonable amount. Sir William Muir, Lieutenant Governor of the North-West Provinces, now follows on the same side. It will be remembered that not long ago Sir William was engaged in an angry controversy with the Government of India regarding the administration of the Income Tax in his provinces during the year 1870-1871, in which the rate was 3⅛ per cent., and incomes of Rs. 500 a year were liable to the tax. With honourable fairness, however, he now admits that "the relief obtained this year "by the exclusion of incomes below Rs. 750 "has been very great, and, taken in combination "with the lowered rate, has acted as a sedative "to the anxiety and irritation that prevailed "last year. In corroboration, the Lieutenant "Governor may mention that, so far, he has "been met with but few reclamations against the "tax in his present tour." Sir William proceeds to make the following most important declaration of the policy which, in his opinion, should be observed in the settlement, not merely of the Income Tax, but of all other taxes in India:—

> "Sir William Muir has never condemned the main principle of the Income-tax (if additional revenue must be raised) in its application to the money classes and wealthy traders. It is apparently the only way in which they can be specially reached, and it is but right and fair that these should freely contribute to the expenses of a Government in the benefits of which they so largely participate. But it may be questioned whether the tax should be made (as it has been to some extent of late) the mainstay for the adjustment of Imperial finance, resorted to as a means of squaring the accounts of the year, its rate and reach varying with the amount of the annual deficit or the prospects of the coming revenue. It would seem wiser, and more statesman-like, in dealing with a people so impatient of inquisition, so suspicious of change, and so difficult to reach by any explanation, to make the tax precise and unwarying both in its reach and in the condition of its assessment. In short, His Honor would urge on His Excellency's Government the principle that the rate of assessment, once fixed on a wide view of the temper of the people and capacity of their resources at a reasonable figure, should remain so without variation; and that neither condition nor rate should be lightly changed, otherwise than on the occurrence of a great emergency, such indeed as would both justify the change in the opinion of the people, and be capable of easy explanation to them. As in the assessment of landed profits, so in the assessment of incomes,—the more fixity and permanency arrived at, the greater will be the feeling of rest and of confidence. In proportion as such a state of comparative permanency can be approached the suspicion and irritation, the fraud and oppression, and the other evils now incident to the tax would be diminished, the pressure on the people would be lightened, and the action of the Government would be better understood and its motives more fully appreciated."

The wise moderation of these views proves that Sir William Muir does not lack either statesmanship or public spirit; and he is entitled to the credit of having acted very generously towards the Government of India in helping to get them out of the embarrassing position in which they were placed by the publication of the correspondence on the working of the Income Tax Act in the North-West Provinces in 1870-71. The line he and Mr. Campbell have indicated will now, we hope, be followed out. The minimum amount of income to be assessed will probably be raised to Rs 1,000, and the rate of the tax fixed for so long as the country may remain at peace; and we shall escape being worried with the uncertainty caused by incessant changes designed to gratify the prejudices of narrow-minded and self-sufficient *doctrinaires.*

THE result of Saturday's meeting of the Bench of Justices will, no doubt, be eagerly quoted by the enemies of Municipal independence as a proof of the incapacity of the Bench to do any good work. Here, it will be said, is an illustration of what so much talking comes to. An increase of the water supply of Bombay is urgently called for; a scheme for creating an additional reservoir to Vehar is prepared and approved of; the Government of India grants a loan of four lacs to carry the scheme at once; and then the Bench, in a fit of pique at the refusal of Government to give it the exact sum it had asked for, refuses to do anything at all! The vote of Saturday, not to go on with the Toolsee scheme, is perhaps to be regretted, though, if Mr. Hope has the plans ready, there is no reason why the matter should not be brought before the Bench again on Thursday, so that the only result will have been a few days delay. For this delay the Government alone is responsible. The Bench, at its meeting of 11th January, came to the deliberate decision, after a long discussion of the merits of various schemes, to adopt what is known as Mr. Ormiston's scheme, estimated to cost five lacs. The Government, apparently for no other reason than that it wished to snub the Bench, for it has not vouchsafed any explanation of its strange conduct, chose only to grant a loan of four lacs to carry out a scheme the Bench had rejected. The slight thus put upon Mr. Ormiston and the majority of the Justices could not but provoke much angry feeling. The Municipal Commissioner, though he spoke against Mr. Ormiston's scheme at the January meeting, and still disapproves of it, seems to have loyally endeavoured to give effect to the resolution of the Bench, and to have abstained from pressing his individual views on the notice of Government. We have no one, therefore, to blame but the Governor in Council for the meddlesome obstructiveness which has for the time spoilt the Toolsee scheme; and the moral of the whole dispute is that the Municipality would do very well if it were left to manage its own affairs.

IT is now some time since Government declared, in a Resolution, that it had under its consideration a Bill for the purpose of making vaccination compulsory in the town and island of Bombay. The subject of the necessity for such a Bill was argued before the promulgation of this Resolution, and it was then agreed that the want was one much felt. With the intimation, however, that the Bill was being considered, all further action seems to have ceased, and a measure that affects materially the lives and happiness of the great mass of the people is consigned to oblivion without more ado. Had it been a measure that affected either their taxes or rents, recent events only too clearly show us how readily action would have been taken on it, and yet we never cease glorifying ourselves on the humanity of our rule. Surely there is little humanity in the legislation that devotes all its time and wisdom to the levying of new taxes, and the increasing cent per cent. the already reasonable rents of a few wretched ryots; little also in the policy that expends enormous sums of money in the erection of palatial offices for highly-paid officials and their karkoons, while a poor miserable lunatic dies in a Police chowkey, because the tinkering up, at length undertaken, to the pig-style, called an Asylum, remains yet unfinished, and therefore there is no room for his accommodation. Still as little humanity or policy is there in allowing so loathsome a disease as small-pox to have a permanent habitat in our crowded city, while the machinery is at hand, and only wants the word to set it in motion, which would stamp it out, and thus save the poor from the consequences of their own ignorance. Neither is it to the poor alone that such consequences are confined, for the rich share with them alike susceptibility to all the ills we inherit; and when by any accident this evil, which but smoulders, becomes fanned into a flame, rich and poor equally are exposed to its devouring fury. It is but of little use that we are all attention ourselves to the cleanliness and sanitation of our houses and their surroundings, and that we take all due precautions for our own protection, if under our noses the converse is allowed to run riot, and an insanitation be permitted that bears in its treacherous meshes the germs of disease that may be any moment wafted towards us carrying destruction in their train.

There is now very little necessity for entering into any discussion relative to the means that should be taken to prevent this disease holding its own way unchecked: every one knows that they are, effective vaccination and re-vaccination. But for vaccination to be effective it must be compulsory, and all should be induced alike to submit to it; otherwise, breaches will be left in the citadel by which small-pox may enter at any moment, and once it effects an entrance the spread of its contagion is rapid in the extreme It is perfectly surprising to witness how reckless many people are, especially amongst the lower orders, on those matters that most vitally affect them; with what culpable indifference and carelessness they look on the means that are offered to them for their own protection, and how ever ready they are to evade any rule or law that will in any way trench on their own preconceived notions of things. Certainly with a great portion of them the battle of life is so serious and all-absorbing an affair that little time is left for other considerations than those which will enable them to keep their legs in the struggle. But then it is to save such unfortunates and their offspring from their own ignorance that the Legislature should interfere, and, in saving them, others become also saved whose precautions may be all that foresight could suggest, but who still are liable to be infected by their less fortunate neighbours. It is this evasion of the law, and we must say a mandlin want of firmness in enforcing the provisions of the Act, that has enabled small-pox to run the destructive course it did last year in the large and crowded cities of England where such evasion becomes an easy matter to effect. Amongst the rural districts and populations the course of its career had not such free play, for the simple reason that the evasions of the Act were fewer, by reason of the officials in whose hands the carrying out of its provisions are entrusted being in a better position to ascertain who the delinquents were. But this is an argument that only goes to prove the effectiveness of vaccination in checking and modifying small-pox, and, as we said before, no argument is necessary to maintain such proof. It is admitted by all right-thinking men to be the only real means of producing so wished-for a result, and we have no hesitation in saying that every effort ought to be put forth to enforce its acceptance by the people.

This object is no doubt fully entertained by the contemplated Bill to make vaccination compulsory in this city; but we may fairly ask why has it been all this time held in abeyance, and what are the objections and delays to its being passed into law? There are none that we can see, save the secondary importance that all such matters as the public health seem to possess for those in authority, not alone here, but in enlightened England. Few there are to whom the topic is not distasteful, and, while they themselves are whole and sound, they are, human like, indifferent to the groans of their poor relations—

> When the devil was ill, the devil a monk would be,
> But when the devil got well, the devil a monk was he.

We consider it but very poor policy to allow a Bill that possesses so much importance to the health and safety of our overcrowded city to thus lie cosily pigeon-holed for such a length of time, more especially when we consider the crowds of craft which daily come into our port and the contagion they may be bearing from districts where the pest is endemic. Many such places, we know, are within easy hail of us, and the contingency we have just suggested may prove a startling fact any day, unless means be promptly taken to effectually bar the entrance of the contagion. This can only be done by rendering the inhabitants proof against its influence, and to do so a law should be passed to make the reception of the prophylactic compulsory on them. But, before doing so, we think it would be only just to give some publicity to the Bill, so that its clauses and provisions may be publicly discussed, and different opinions taken on its popularity or otherwise. The measure is quite a new one to the inhabitants of this country, and this alone, if even it did not affect the liberty of the subject so materially, ought to be a quite sufficient reason to let the public have some idea of what is coming. Such a publicity would be far more likely to render it popular eventually, than keeping it so carefully out of sight as seems to have been the case.

As at present arranged, Lady Mayo will leave Calcutta on the 7th proximo, and come right through by special train to Bombay. This arrangement may, however, be modified, if the Glasgow be delayed on her voyage round here with the body of the late Viceroy.

MR. WAUCHOPE, C. S., succeeds Mr. Stuart Hogg as Commissioner of Police.

MR. JENKINS, Commissioner of Patna, proceeds to Europe on furlough next month.

THE Marquis and Marchioness of Drogheda are passengers by the mail steamer which sails to-day.

THE King of Siam arrived at Calcutta on Thursday, and was accommodated in the Great Eastern Hotel. His Majesty will only remain in Calcutta two or three days.

BY telegraph we learn that Lord Napier arrived at Calcutta on Friday evening, and assumed the office of Governor-General under the usual salutes.

LORD HOBART, the newly-appointed Governor of Madras, has named Lieutenant A. Awdry, R.E., now Executive Engineer at Kurrachee, as his Military Secretary.

IT seems that the Ameer of Afghanistan has entered his veto against expensive funeral entertainments, by ordering that any individual who shall indulge in such will be mulcted in a fine of Rs. 1,000!

MR. A. R. THOMPSON, Officiating Secretary to the Government of Bengal in the Judicial and Political Departments, has been granted furlough for one year from the 29th February.

IT is rumoured that Colonel Anderson, Political Agent at Kolapore, will be the successor at Baroda of Colonel Barr, who has obtained a two years' furlough, and will probably not return to India.

THE following is a copy of a telegram received from the Political Agent at Gwalior, by the Secretary of the Government of India, Calcutta:—

> "Scindhia mourns Lord Mayo: forty-nine guns fired this morning. Bazaars and public offices closed for two days. Camp of Exercise broken up."

WE (*Indian Mirror*) learn that the vacancy anticipated in the Imperial Legislative Council, on the departure of Mr. F. R. Cockerell, was recently offered to Mr. H. L. Dampier, Revenue Secretary to the Government of Bengal, but was declined by him.

AN address of condolence to Lady Mayo has been circulated at Simla for signature to which the signatures were most numerous. The children of the Himalayan Christian Orphanage, and Mayo Institute, have also forwarded a similar address to her ladyship.

WE (*Madras Times*) hear that Captain Stewart, now officiating as Military Secretary to the Governor of Madras, has been appointed Military Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, and that Captain Walter Campbell, of the Bodyguard, is to act as Military Secretary to Mr. Arbuthnot.

CALCUTTA was visited on Wednesday night by a severe hail-storm, which came on very suddenly at about half-past-seven o'clock, and lasted for about a quarter of an hour. Large hail-stones fell, many of them about half an inch in diameter. The day had been very close and sultry, and the storm caused a marked change in the temperature.

WE (*Englishman*) suppose it is on the *lucus a non lucendo* principle that to the old rules for encouraging the study of Oriental languages has been added a new one, that "no educational officer will be permitted to receive rewards for passing in more than two languages," for it is difficult to see how such a restriction can encourage their study.

A CALCUTTA contemporary states that Lady Mayo has considerately addressed a letter to General Stewart, begging of him not to lay over much to heart the late horrible tragedy which his care and forethought had done so much to render impossible. It is also said that the children of the deceased Viceroy have telegraphed from home to the assassin Shere Ali, "May God forgive you."

FROM the official report, it appears that the excise revenue of the Lower Provinces of Bengal for the year 1870-71 exceeded that of the previous year by Rs. 2,60,584, and the average revenue of the preceding five years by Rs. 7,18,580. The increase was spread over almost every head of receipt, and is attributed to the generally prosperous condition of the people during the year.

CHOLERA broke out on board H. M. S. Daphne before she left Calcutta. Sub-Lieutenant E. H. Genu succumbed to the disease before the ship left, and when she sailed on Wednesday morning Captain Adams was in a somewhat precarious state, and there were several other cases on board. The following telegram was sent from Mud Point to the Government:—

February 22, 4 a.m.

> "Very hopeful for Captain Adams. Other cases doing favourably. Officers and ship's company thank for enquiries."

THE Brahmo Somajes are undoubtedly progressive. They do not intend, we read, any longer to confine themselves to religious matters, but propose to establish a "Brahmo Joint Stock Company," with a capital of Rs. 50,000; with places of business in Calcutta, Bombay, and Lucknow, by means of which "goods and products of one place will be sent to another for sale, where there may be ample demand for them." Fifteen per cent. of the profits are to be applied to form a sinking fund, ten per cent. are to be contributed to objects of public good, and the balance paid to the shareholders.

OUR readers will no doubt agree with us that the following, from a Madras contemporary on sermonizing in the Mofussil, is about, if not quite, as applicable to Bombay as to stations up country:—

> "Better read a really interesting sermon from a volume published by some great preacher,—better even preach no sermon at all, and have merely the service,—than preach sermons which tire, and vex, and disgust educated men. Few sermonizers need fear that the audience will not appreciate their endeavours, if they really do earnestly strive to write one good sermon at least a week. Clergymen seem to care little what they preach because they think sermons of an inferior quality will do for their congregation. This is a great mistake. The preacher ought always to strive and *raise* his congregation, not lower them, by treating them as if he were preaching to a parcel of children."

NEWS from Jacobabad, of date 7th February, mentions that hostilities have ceased at Kedj, and negotiations were being carried on between Darogha Atta Mahomed and the insurgents. His Highness Synd Abdool Azeez took possession of Charbar on the 17th January. Differences have occurred at Jask between Meer Ali and Meer Eusof. The latter has occupied the fort. Heavy rain had fallen throughout the country, and the inhabitants were busily employed in their fields. At Gwadur, the rainfall gauged up 21st ultimo was 3½ inches. Hostilities had been abandoned in Cutchee, and the Sirdars had sent their followers to their homes and were to give up any who break the peace. The Khan's troops have also been withdrawn from Dadur to Gundava.

THE inhabitants of Rangoon have sent the following address to the Countess of Mayo:—

> MADAM,—With the deepest sorrow and heartfelt sympathy we venture to address your Ladyship.
>
> We have so recently welcomed the visit of the Earl of Mayo, and hailed his presence as a harbinger of good, that we are powerless to express our grief at the irreparable loss which the British Empire has sustained by his death. His wise and liberal administration of India, and the kindly interest which he had taken in the welfare of this province, will ever endear him to the memories of every inhabitant of British Burmah.
>
> The sudden death of the Viceroy by the hand of a convict assassin, which has filled the many millions of Her Majesty's subjects with horror, must have plunged his family into a grief on which we will not dare to intrude. As representatives of the entire community of Rangoon we can only express our profound distress at the bereavement which has fallen so heavily upon your Ladyship and family by the death of so great a statesman, and which will be felt as a public calamity by the whole civilized world.
>
> The private virtues of the late Viceroy need no comment from us, and we would only pray that the Almighty Father of all Mercies may grant to those who mourn his untimely end the only true consolation.

THE following remarkable passage occurs at the close of a letter addressed to *Allen's Indian Mail* on the subject of the assassination of Mr. Norman:—

> "The above facts of assassinations will prove that there existed no preconcerted plans by any sect or tribe, but only the suicidal whims of the truculent fanatics, who want to be put out of the world with some notoriety. Such assassinations, I am afraid, may be continued from time to time. The only most effectual preventive is to promulgate throughout India that if any Hindu or Mussulman shall be found guilty of assassinating a European or Indian official, before execution he will receive shoe and broom-beating publicly at the hands of Mehtars and Domeras. If a Mussulman he will have administered to him pig's blood, and will be hanged with a pig round his neck, his corpse subjected to cremation, the ashes to be thrown in the gutters of the gaol. If a Hindu, he shall undergo the same punishment, except that he will be compelled to eat beef, and his body to be buried within the precincts of the gaol. No civilised nation or any one who has a grain of mercy would for a moment even think of torture, but 'prevention is better than cure.' Since flogging has become law for assaulting Royalty, we never hear of a single instance, and hope never to hear of one. The punishment which I have suggested for assassins may appear strange and disagreeable to some, but, Sir, I speak from my long experience of those desperate blood-thirsty fanatics—how they dread to forfeit caste during their lifetime, and what scruples they wish to be observed in the disposal of their corpses. If they are warned of such punishment awaiting them, I assure you there will be an end to these assassinations. No less stringent measures than I propose will ever stop assassination in India.—Your most obedient servant, SYED ABDOLLAH, Professor of Oriental Languages. Fulham, Dec. 14, 1871."

AT a special general meeting of the Calcutta Justices of the Peace held on Thursday, for the purpose of voting an address conveying to Her Excellency the Countess of Mayo their deep sorrow and respectful sympathy for the grave calamity which has befallen her, and expressive of the severe loss which the Countess has sustained by the untimely death of Lord Mayo at the foul hands of an assassin, the following resolution was carried unanimously:—

> "The Corporation of the Justices of the Peace for the Town of Calcutta have received, with most profound sorrow, the terrible announcement of the death, at the hands of an assassin, of His Excellency the Earl of Mayo, late Viceroy and Governor General of India, whilst on a visit to the convict settlement of Port Blair, at the Andaman Islands.
>
> "The grief with which the news of this atrocious deed has been received by all classes of the community throughout India and the United Kingdom bears ample testimony to the high estimation and respect in which the late Viceroy was held, and wherever the British flag waves, the same feeling will prevail, evoking the sympathies of all civilized nations. Of the eminent qualities which distinguished the late Viceroy, both in his public and private capacity, it is needless to speak here. The Press has already proclaimed them throughout the world, and it must be left to history to do justice to his memory.
>
> "In the midst of this great affliction, which even at this moment it is scarcely possible fully to realize, sympathy turns towards the noble lady and the fatherless children who have been left to mourn the irreparable loss they have sustained; and to the widow and the orphans the Justices would offer their respectful but most heartfelt sympathies. No expression of condolence can mitigate such deep sorrow, and consolation can only be looked for from on high. The Justices pray that the Almighty dispenser of life and death may be pleased to endow the bereaved ones with strength and fortitude to bear up against this overwhelming affliction, so universally shared, and which is mourned not only as a public calamity, but also as a personal bereavement."

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

[SPECIAL DAILY TELEGRAM FOR THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."]

LONDON, 24TH FEB., 2 P.M.

The Market opened quiet, and closed dull.

Sales	10,000 bales.
Surats	1,500 „
Imports	24,000 „
Fair Dhollera	8¼d.
Oomra	8½d.

The American Cabinet has deferred answering Earl Granville's note for a few days.

[PER REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE THANKSGIVING SERVICE.

THE WASHINGTON TREATY.

THE NAVY ESTIMATES.

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS.

LONDON, 23RD FEBRUARY.

Immense preparations are being made by the Committee of Common Councillors in London for the celebration, on Tuesday next, of the thanksgiving service at Saint Paul's Cathedral.

Sir Arthur Kennedy, the new Governor of Hongkong, leaves England for China on the 29th instant.

LONDON, 24TH FEB., 12-10 P.M.

In the House of Commons to-night Sir Charles Wingfield moved that the case of the Nawab of Tonk be referred to a Judicial Committee of the Privy Council. Mr. Grant Duff and Mr. Lowe opposed the motion. A protracted discussion then followed, and the motion was rejected by 120 against 84 votes.

WASHINGTON, 23RD FEBRUARY.

At a meeting of Congress to-day, Vice-President Colfax, in a speech, said that neither America nor England dare destroy the Treaty of Washington.

Earl Granville's note regarding the Alabama claims reached Washington yesterday.

The *New York Herald* in an article to-day says that the American members of the Joint Commission admit that America has been placed in an awkward position by her claims for indirect damages, but which she cannot now well withdraw.

LONDON, 24TH FEBRUARY.

Mr. Monckton has been elected member of Parliament for North Notts.

The examination of Mrs. Radcliffe is being proceeded with in the Tichborne case.

The Navy Estimates for the present year amount to £9,508,149, showing a decrease of £281,807, as compared with those for last year.

PARIS, 25TH FEBRUARY.

A Commission has been appointed to examine the project of the Minister of the Interior. Six of the members are in favour of, and nine are adverse to the project, but of these three will accept it with certain modifications.

The Minister for Public Works votes against the project.

The "Etoile," a Bonapartist journal, has been suppressed.

[The project referred to above is evidently the one which was mentioned in the telegram from Paris of the 22nd instant.]

NEW YORK, 24TH FEBRUARY.

The Washington correspondents of the *Tribune*, *Times*, and *World*, state that the American Administration will propose that the question of the admissibility of indirect claims be referred to the Geneva arbitrators. America's reply will be firm and courteous, but she will decline to change the case.

LONDON, 22ND FEBRUARY.

The Bank of England returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results:—

Reserve of Notes... £13,500,000.

Bills discounted ... £19,937,500. Dec. £62,500

Bullion „ ... £23,812,500. „ £1,062,500

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

LONDON, 23RD FEB., NOON.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day opens quiet, but unchanged.

Total Weekly Sales of Cotton	97,000 bales.
„ „ „ Surats	17,000 „
Actual Stock of Cotton	565,000 „
„ „ „ Surats	204,000 „
Total Weekly Import of Cotton.	109,000 „
„ „ „ Surats	12,000 „

LONDON, 23RD FEB., AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day closed dull and unchanged.

Fair Dhollera, 8¼d.

The Manchester Market has been quiet, but with little enquiry.

7 lbs. Shirtings, 8s. 9d.

8¼ „ „ 10s. 1½d.

40s Mule Twist, 1s. 3¼d.

Arrival from Bombay, ship Nemesis.

[PRIVATE TELEGRAMS.]

LONDON, 23RD FEB., 11 A.M.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day closed dull.

Sales	12,000 bales.
On Ex. and Spec.	3,000 „
Surats	2,000 „
Imports	11,000 „
Fair Dhollera	8¼d. to 8 5/16d.
Oomrawuttee	8¼d.
Broach	8 5/16d.
Uplands	11⅛d.
Dharwar	8⅝d.
Orleans	11⅜d.

The Manchester Market to-day was quiet, with a tendency to favour purchasing.

7 lbs. Shirtings or qual	8s. 9d.
8¼ lbs. „	10s. 1½d.
40's Mule Twist	1s. 3d.

LONDON, 23RD FEB., 11 A.M.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day opened quiet.

Opening Sales	12,000 bales.
Imports	11,000 „

WEEKLY REPORT.

Total Weekly Sales, Cotton	97,000 bales.
Surats	17,000 „
On Speculation	20,000 „
Export	6 000 „
Cotton taken by trade	71,000 „
Surats	10,000 „
Actual Export of Cotton	8,000 „
Surats	6,000 „
Stock of Cotton	566,000 „
Surats	203,000 „
Cotton in London	180,000 „
Week's Imports of Cotton	109,000 „
Surats	12,000 „

LONDON, 24TH FEB., 11-5 A.M.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day opened quiet.

Opening Sales	10,000 bales.
Receipts at U. S. Ports (2 days)	23,000 „
Imports	24,000 „

LONDON, 24TH FEB., 2 P.M.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day closed dull.

Sales	10,000 bales.
Surats	1,500 „
Total day's receipts at U.S.Ports	23,000 „
On Ex. and Spec.	2,000 „
Imports	24,000 „
Fair Dhollera	8¼d. to 8 5/16d.
Broach	8 5/16d.
Upland	11¼d.
Oomrawuttee	8¼d.
Dharwar	8½d.
Orleans	11 9/16d.
Oriental Bank Shares	£47 to £48
Chartered Mercantile Bank	£27 to £28
Honkong Bank Shares	£46½ to £47½
Chartered Bank	£15½ to 16d.
Consols	92¼
Gold	77/9 to 77/9¼.
Silver	60¾ to 60⅞.

THE LOOSHAI EXPEDITION.

(*By Indian Telegraph.*)

CALCUTTA, 24TH FEB., 5-3 P.M.

General Bourchier, on the 20th, reports the unconditional surrender of the tribes of Vonolel. He says the whole country passed is completely at our mercy. He has dictated terms to Lalboorah's people, with which they have complied. They are delivering up certain arms specified. Sending three head men into Camp as hostages for safe conduct of the column to Tepai Mookh, and paying a fine of war gongs, ivory, metnas, goats, and other things.

THE unusually wet and cloudy weather we have been having lately bodes, we fear, but ill for the health of the troops in the Lushai country, where the rains commence variously in February or March, and where, we know, there had been heavy rain on the 15th instant. It would be most disastrous for the expedition to have to make its way back through the low-lands after the rains have once fairly set in; and though it is possible they might to a great extent escape disease by remaining on the high land, the expense of feeding them there would add enormously to the cost of the expedition. It is well known that there was great delay in some of the final arrangements for the expedition, and if the result should be unfortunate, there will undoubtedly be some one to hang. We have a tolerably shrewd notion as to who is likely to undergo that operation, but at present we are content to hope for the best and hold our tongue.—*Englishman.*

OVERLAND SUMMARY OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

Compiled for despatch by to-day's Mail.

Price—As. 4 per Copy.

LIST OF CONTENTS.

MAILS AND PASSENGERS FROM AND TO BOMBAY.
HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.
GENERAL SUMMARY.
MILITARY ITEMS.
SHIPPING ITEMS.
GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.
- Bombay; Bengal; Madras; Punjab and N. W. Provinces; and Miscellaneous.

GENERAL NEWS—
THE ASSASSINATION OF LORD MAYO.
- Another Narrative of the Assassination.
- The Assassin Shere Ali.
- The Funeral Procession to Government House.
- The Lying-in-State.
- Removal of the Viceroy's Remains from Government House—The Funeral Ceremony.
- Lady Mayo.
- Letter from the Consuls.
- British Indian Association.
- The Brahmo Somaj in Mourning.
- Address of Sympathy.
- Masonic Mourning.
- Major Burne.
- The Acting Governor-General.
- The Departure of Lord Napier from Madras.
- Embarkation of Lord Napier for Calcutta.
- Lord Napier's Farewell Address to the Legislative Council.
- Thanksgiving for the Recovery of the Prince of Wales.
- The School of Art.
- Shipping Items.
- Abolition of the English Uncovenanted Service—All Appointments Reserved for Covenanted Civilians and Natives.
- The Census in Bombay.
- Bombay Legislative Council.
- The State of the Season and Prospects of the Crops.
- News-Letters.
- The Persian Famine Relief Fund.
- The Kooka Outbreak.
- The Looshai Expedition.
- The Camp of Exercise.
- Port Blair.
- A Brush with Slavers.
- A New Sect of Hindoos.
- Aden.
- Afghanistan.
- Cotton Exports from the Central Provinces and the Berars.
- Cotton Exports from Bombay.
- The Weather and the Crops.
- Rumoured Assassinations.
- The Working of the Income-tax in the North-West Provinces.
- The Noakhally Disturbance.
- Another Fanatic "Sent from Heaven" to Commit Murder.
- Alarming Fire in the Native Town.
- Arrival of H. M.'s Gun Vessel Magpie.
- Statement of Raw Cotton brought to Bombay.
- An Action against the Secretary of State for India.
- Mr. Knight's Contempt of Court.
- Exports of Cotton from Stations on the G. I. P. Railway.
- The Grounding of the Sussex.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES—
- The Assassination of Lord Mayo.
- The Indian Telegraph.
- The Indian Land Revenue.
- The New Viceroy.
- Kattywar.
- Bombay Harbour—A New Survey Needed.
- Vaccination in Bombay.

REVIEW—
- The Prophecy of Enoch.
- "The Works of John Hookham Frere."

BOMBAY RACES, 1872.
OFFICIAL GAZETTES—
- Government of India Orders—Bombay Government Orders—Bombay Army Orders—Poona Division Orders—Commander-in-Chief of India Orders—Madras Government Orders—North West Provinces Orders—Punjab Orders.

COMMERCIAL—
- Bombay Market Report—Freight Report—Bombay Bill and Stock List—Exchange—Prices of Bullion, &c—Government Securities—Weekly Statements of the New Bank of Bombay, the G. I. P. and B. B. & C. I. Railways—Bombay Price Current.

SHIPPING—
- Bombay: Arrivals and Departures—Hooghly: Arrivals and Departures—Madras: Arrivals and Departures—Vessels in Bombay Harbour.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES—
- Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE First Number of the New Series of the OVERLAND SUMMARY OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE is a considerable improvement on anything we have yet seen turned out in a similar shape. It contains 32 pages, and is replete with interesting information on Indian subjects of all kinds. At the price, *four annas*, the *Summary* is ridiculously cheap. Sixty-nine columns of closely printed reading matter all for a mere sixpence! The fact is almost beyond belief by reason of its very marvellousness. In addition to a well-arranged and judiciously-selected mass of intelligence there is a series of articles on the topics of the times, reproduced from the daily editions of the *Bombay Gazette.* On the whole, or taking it all in all, the *Overland Summary*, published at the *Bombay Gazette* Press, is about the best, if it is not the best, we have seen, and people desirous of keeping their friends in the mother-country well-informed of all that is transpiring in this far-off land would be guilty of an unpardonable sin of omission if they neglected forwarding by each Mail copies of the really excellent publication we have been noticing.—*Sindian.*

BOMBAY.

THE PERSIAN PARSEES.—Several of the Parsee graduates of the Grant Medical College have undertaken to treat gratuitously their suffering countrymen.

VEHAR LAKE.—The height of water in the tower of Vehar Lake, up to 17th February, measured 42 feet; on the corresponding date of the previous year it was 51 feet 4 tenths.

ACCIDENT.—On Friday, a Maratha, named Dhondoo Mulharee, employed at the United Spinning Mills, had his forehead seriously injured by machinery, and was sent to the Jamsetjee Hospital.

THE ACTING SECOND MAGISTRATE.—Almost all the vernacular papers have expressed satisfaction at the appointment of Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee as Acting Second Magistrate of Police.

THE ASSASSINATION OF LORD MAYO.—The Parsees of Ahmednuggur have sent a letter of condolence to Countess Mayo through the Hon'ble Mr. Chapman, member of the Council of the Governor-General of India.

THEFT.—At the Fort Police Court, on Saturday, one Yessoo Pandoo was sentenced by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee to a month's rigorous imprisonment, for stealing a quantity of wood, the property of a man named Thavur Cutchra.

DISORDERLY BEHAVIOUR.—Thomas Rendall, a European, was convicted by the Senior Magistrate, on Saturday, of being drunk and disorderly in a public thoroughfare, and was fined Rs. 20, with the alternative of twenty days' imprisonment.

ALIMONY.—At the Fort Police Court, on Friday, a Parsee woman named Jerbaee appeared with her solicitor, Mr. Sorabjee, and obtained a summons against her husband, Rustomjee Dadabhoy Bhugwada, whom she charged with refusing to support her.

PROGRAMME OF MUSIC to be played by the band of H. M. 83rd Regiment at the Esplanade this evening:—

March	"Crespaner"	Zimmer.
Overture	"Don Juan"	Mozart.
Selection	"Sonnambula"	Bellini.
Valse	"La vie Parisienne"	Offenbach.
Selection	"Reminiscences of Meyerbeer"	
Quadrille	"Spanish Beauty"	Belle.

FURIOUS DRIVING.—Ahmed Khan and Pallonjee Shapoorjee, hack buggy drivers, were charged before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, on Saturday, with driving their vehicles in a rash and negligent manner. On Friday evening a European gentleman called for a buggy at the Apollo Bunder, when both the buggywallahs rushed forward in a negligent manner. They were each fined five rupees.

THE SOCIETY OF ST. VINCENT DE PAUL.—This Society has now entered on the ninth year of existence; and in presenting their fourteenth report for the year ending the 30th November 1871, the directors regret their inability to meet the wants of all who sought relief at their hands, on account of the resources at their command being too scanty. In order to extend their charitable work still further, the directors once again solicit assistance, feeling sure that their appeal will meet with due consideration from the charity-loving public. We are requested to contradict the rumour that the Kurrachee Conference had collapsed from want of funds. Its funds, we are glad to say, were never in a more flourishing condition than at present.

WE hear that Gopall Sett, the chief constable of talooka Kheir, and Rowjee Furturay, a constable, who were suspended some time ago by Colonel Henderson, the Superintendent of Police, have tendered resignation of their respective appointments.—*Poona Observer.*

POONA.—We regret to hear that small-pox and fever is much on the increase in the city. We hear that there is a great scarcity of water just now in the city. We trust that the City Municipality will lose no time in providing a sufficient quantity of water for the use of the city inhabitants.—*Ibid.*

MAJOR MELLIS.—We learn that Major G. J. Mellis, Executive Engineer, Poona and Kirkee, will leave here in March next on two years' furlough to England, under rule 9 of the furlough regulations of 1866. This gentleman has been Secretary of the Club of Western India, and in that capacity has done much for the public. In other ways otherwise than in his official capacity has he been of great service to the residents of this station, and his absence will be felt by everybody as that of a true friend. We wish him a pleasant voyage to his native land, where we trust he will spend his hard-earned leave of absence in the way that his many friends here wish him to, and will return to this country invigorated by the change.—*Ibid.*

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

The P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Peshawur, 3,782 tons and 600 h. p., Captain C. A. White, will sail to-day for Aden and Suez with the English mail and the following passengers:—

For Southampton.

Mrs. E. O. Leggatt, and three children.
Mrs. Harris.
Revd. Mr. and Mrs. Vines, and three children.
Mrs. Dunsterville.
Mr. O. Bowie.
Mr. Burden.
Mr. Mitford.

For Brindisi.

Mr. and Mrs. Smith.
The Marquis and Marchioness of Drogheda.
Colonel and Mrs. Playfair.
Mrs. and Miss Rice.
Mr. E. C. Daniell.
Mr. G. Whitney.
Mr. N. S. Alexander.
Mr. R. H. Powsey.
Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Dun, and six children.
Mr. E. J. Evans.
Captain C. L. Highmoor.
Mr. John Ramfery.

For Aden.—Mr. H. Bier.

THE THANKSGIVING FOR THE RECOVERY OF THE PRINCE OF WALES.

DAY OF THANKSGIVING.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH, SONAPORE.

11 A.M.—Matins, Choral Celebration of Holy Communion, and Sermon, Processional Psalm 68, Introit, Hymn 237 (Rejoice to-day, with one accord), Hymn before Sermon 335 (Saviour, blessed Saviour), Communion Hymn 348 (Draw nigh, and take the Body of the Lord). After Service, Solemn Te Deum.

CHRIST CHURCH, BYCULLA.

To-morrow being the day appointed to be observed as a day of general thanksgiving for the happy restoration of the Prince of Wales to health and strength, there will be full service (with the Celebration of Holy Communion) in the above church at 11 o'clock. The Offertory, which it is hoped will be liberal in proportion to the greatness of the mercy vouchsafed and in token of gratitude to Almighty God, will be devoted to some work of improvement in the Church (to be determined upon hereafter by the congregation and trustees)—such for example as providing proper seats and book-rests for the Choir—so that some memorial of the great blessing which it is intended to celebrate may be before the congregation in some lasting form.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH, APOLLO STREET, FORT,
[CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.]

Special Thanksgiving for the recovery of H. R. H. The Prince of Wales.

11 A.M.—Psalm 148.
"Sing O Heavens."
Hymn 7.
Make a joyful noise unto the Lord.
Thank offering for the poor.

In conformity with the notification of Government, Messrs. Gopaldass Madowdass and Venayeckrao Jugannathjee Sunkersett have issued a notice calling upon all the Hindoos of Bombay to attend at the Temple of Samoodree Matta, on Bhooleshwer Road, on Tuesday the 27th instant, at 3 P.M., to offer prayers for the restoration to health of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales.

A circular has been issued by Cazee Abdool Latiff Sahib Londay Cazee of Bombay, Messrs. Nacoda Mahomed Ally Rogay, Hajee Esmail Hajee Hubib, Cumroodin Tyabjee, Ahmedbhoy Habibhoy, and Jaffer Suleman, junior, inviting the Mahomedan community to attend at the Juma Musjid on Tuesday next the 27th instant, at 2 P.M., for the purpose of offering thanksgivings for the recovery of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.

We are requested to intimate that a Special Prayer Meeting of the Members of the "Saraswat Brahma Samocha" will be held in the Subba Mandap of Shree Moorlidhur's Temple, Girgaum, between the hours of 12 A.M. and 3 o'clock P.M. on Tuesday the 27th instant, for offering up prayers to the Almighty for the recovery of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales. At 3 P.M., the congregation there assembled will proceed to the Moombadavie Temple to join the general body of the Hindu community specially invited to offer their prayers.

BOMBAY RACES.

Stewards.—Hon'ble S. Mansfield, C.S.I.; Major Lukin; Captain Stack; T. M. Filgate, Esq.; Gerald S. V. Fitzgerald, Esq.; F. F. Arbuthnot, C.S., Hon. Secretary.

Second Day, Saturday, 24th February.

The races this afternoon were upon the whole as good as the first day's, and were even better attended, no doubt owing to its being a Saturday. The Club balcony was graced with a fair sprinkling of the fair sex, while the sterner mustered in great force both there and in the weighing enclosure and stewards' stand. The Grand Stand, erected by our enterprising citizen, Mr. Jaffer Sulliman, was tolerably well filled with the exception of the part set aside for the first-class, though why this should be so we are at a loss to imagine, as it is a very commodious and convenient look-out. We should advise sweethearts and wives not to be put off with excuses. The "great unwashed" were congregated in every accessible nook and rising where a view could be had of the running and finish. The interest in each event appeared never to flag, and we are happy to add not a single contretemps occurred to mar the enjoyment of the evening. We were nearly forgetting to add that excitement reached its climax on the appearance of the gallant one-armed Major for the first race, "the Welter," riding his own horse Elphinstone. Many of our readers no doubt are acquainted with the exploits of the veteran "Shikaree" in "The Field, Forest, and Turf," but he did "astonish the natives," by so stoutly contesting the race on his game little horse, and what is more—winning it. The "Great Sweepstakes" brought a couple, and was soon dissipated by the bonny Sonbeam—beating Silvertail in the hollowest of canters. "The Derby—" the race of the day—was considered by the *cognoscenti* to be an open one, though holding Uhlan in favour, but for our part we held on to old Maharaj, and our predictions were verified, though his rider nearly made a mess of it. In coming up the straight run home, near the distance post, in rounding the corner, the latter, Volcano, and Uhlan were close up together, Maharaj leading. The native riding the last-named, instead of keeping ahead straight, made a rush for the inside, thus crossing Volcano, whose rider upon coming into the weighing enclosure claimed "a cross." The point upon being submitted to the Stewards, and evidence taken, they awarded the race to Maharaj. For the "Cowasjee Jehanghir Purse," Lord Lyon, who was admirably ridden by Hackney, made a grand effort and wrested the victory from Satellite. The latter, if he had been ridden by a European, would have run away from the others if sent along the first half mile—which he simply cantered—being done in 1 min. 3 sec., allowing the old horse to save his wind and come up with a tremendous spurt at the finish. Five as ugly little beauties as one would wish to see put in an appearance for the "Galloway Plate," and made it the race *par excellence* of the day. From start to finish all were in it but Clipper, who proved himself a sorry one, despite his looks. Mameluke, the first day's winner, was made first favourite, then Major Crosbie's stable, then Sweet Briar, who however put a thorn in the others' sides. For the "Arab Welter" Sirmust was fancied, although Alexander found backers through the weight being in his favour—his case proves what a difference a few pounds will make. The gentleman who rode him deserves great credit for the way in which he brought a cripple in a winner: we expected to see them both come down every moment.

The following is the card with the results:—

First Race.—"The Welter."—Rs. 200 from the Fund. 1 mile. Gentlemen riders. Weight for age and class, and three stone in excess of the standard. Maidens allowed 7 lbs. Winners of the Hack 7 lbs. extra. Entrance 3 G.M. To close and name the day before the race. Winner to be sold for Rs. 600. Anything bid above that to go to the Fund.

		st. lbs.		
Major Probyn's	g a h Elphinstone	10 6	Major Probyn.	1
Mr. Ali Abdoola's.	b aus g Promised Land	12 10	Capt. Stack	2

Both rushed to the fore, and raced home as hard as they could go, the Major landing his grey winner by a neck in 1 min. 58 sec.—Very good time, considering the weights.

Second Race.—"The Great Bombay Sweepstakes"—Of 100 G.M. each. H. F. 1½ mile and a distance. For all Arabs and country-breds. Weight for age and class. Winners before the day of the races, once 4 lbs., twice 7 lbs., three times 10 lbs., oftener 14 lbs. extra. Maidens allowed 7 lbs. Maidens that have never won 12 lbs. Nominations to be taken on the 1st May 1871, and name the day before the race.

		st. lbs.		
Mr. Ali Abdoola's	b a h Sunbeam	10 3	Hastings	1
H. H. Aga Khan's	g a h Silvertail	9 12	W. Brewtey	2

The grey secured the lead, and kept the same to the Dhobies' corner, the bay laying behind on the other's heels about two lengths. On emerging into sight again the positions were found to be reversed, the bay now leading, and making the running as strong as he could. From this point it was no race, as Sunbeam had it all to himself, and was pulled up at the winning post. Time—3 min. 4 sec.

Third Race.—"The Derby."—Rs. 500 from the Fund. For all maiden Arabs. Weight for age. 1½ miles.

Entrance 1st May 1871 .... 5 G.M.
1st September 1871 .... 10 ,,
1st January 1872 .... 20 ,,

when the race will be. Winners before the day of the race, once 5 lbs., twice 7 lbs., oftener 10 lbs extra, with a Sweepstakes of 5 G.M. for each horse declared to start.

		st. lbs.		
H. H. Aga Khan's	g a h Maharaj	9 13	Cassim	1
Capt. Ewart's	b a h Volcano	8 12	Hastings	2
Mr. Ali Abdoola's	b a c Uhlan	9 0	Challoner	3
Mr. N. Manockjee's.	b a c Adwanee	8 9	Hackney	4
H. H. Aga Khan's	b a c Saheb	8 9	Brewtey	5

A pretty fine start was effected, but in turning the first corner Uhlan was leading, the rest close up in a ruck, with the exception of Maharaj, who appeared to be making a waiting race of it, two lengths in rear. Nearing the mile post his stable companion, Saheb, went to the fore and forced the running, endeavouring to pump the others. It was, however, but for a short distance, for at the mile post the Volcano burst forth, and took the others merrily along for the next half-mile, the rest well in attendance. Emerging from the Dhobies' corner he was still to the fore, but opposite Pallonjee's the Maharaj was called upon, and, gallantly responding, rushed to the front; his companion Saheb, having done his duty, here fell back last. From, the half-mile a most exciting race ensued between the other four, as from the distance all were hard at work, but the old horse overhauled the others hand over hand, and came in a winner by a couple of lengths. Volcano a good second, with Uhlan third, and Adwanee close up, Saheb cantering quietly in. If Volcano had been a little more "fit," we think the tables would have turned; as it is we expect to hear better from him the next time. The first half-mile was slow—1 min. 1 sec.; the next better, 57 sec.; mile, 1 min. 58 sec.; the whole distance, 1½ mile, in 2 min 57 sec.

Fourth Race.—"The Cowasjee Jehangeer Purse"—Of Rs. 250. For all maidens. Weight for age, and class. 1½ mile.

Entrance 1st May 1871 .... 5 G.M.
1st September 1871 .... 10 ,,
1st January 1872 .... 20 ,,

when the race will close. Winners before the day of the race, once 5 lbs., twice 7 lbs., oftener 10 lbs. extra; with a Sweepstakes of 5 G.M. for all horses declared to start.

		st. lbs.		
Major Crosbie's	b w g Lord Lyon	9 10	Hackney	1
Mr. Ali Abdoola's	c a c Satellite	7 12	Oomer	2
Mr. Ali Abdoolana's	b a g Dick Turpin	9 6	Challoner	3

Off together, but in rounding the corner were playing "follow my leader," when Satellite having taken the place of honour, Dick Turpin next, and his Lordship in the van. Nearing the mile-post, the latter put on steam, and took second place—the first half-mile seemed to be cantered, being performed in 1 min. 3 sec. From this point they went with a will up to the Dhobies' corner. On again coming into view Dick Turpin was found lagging, the other two along side of each other racing home. From the distance both riders were at work, and it was hard to say whose it would be, but by dint of sheer good riding, Lord Lyon was landed a winner, after a most exciting finish, in 2 min. 54 sec., the two last half miles being done in 59½ secs. each.

Fifth Race.—"The Galloway Plate."—Rs. 300 from the Fund. For all Galloways. 1¼ mile. Weight for inches. Maidens allowed 7 lbs. Winners before the day of the race, once 5 lbs., twice or oftener 7 lbs. extra.

Entrance 1st May 1871 .... 5 G.M.
1st September 1871 .... 10 ,,
1st January 1872 .... 20 ,,

when the race will close.

		st. lbs.		
Meer Akbar Ali Khan-na	b a g Sweet Briar	8 11	W. Brewtey	1
Major Crosbie's	b a g Bijou	8 11	Rowjee	2
Abdool Raymon's	c a g Mameluke	9 1	Emam	3
Major Crosbie's	g a g Electric	9 1	Hackney	4
H. H. Aga Khan's	b a g Clipper	8 7	Cassum	5

Sweet Briar was first off, but had not held the place of honour long, before it was wrested away by Electric—Clipper last, where he remained to the finish. At the mile-post Mameluke was second, but nearing Pallonjee's, he was leading with others close up. From the half-mile another exciting race ensued, and at the distance all the riders were hard at work. Shouts were now raised that it was this one's, then the other's, but in the end was found to be Sweet Briar's, with Brigand and Mameluke a good second and third. Time—2 min. 59 sec.

Sixth Race.—"The Arab Welter."—Rs. 200 from the Fund. 1 mile. Gentlemen riders. Weight for age raised 35 lbs. Maidens allowed 7 lbs. Winner of the Arab Hacks 7 lbs. extra. Entrance 3 G.M. To close and name the day before the race. Winner to be sold for Rs. 600. Anything not above to go to the Fund.

		st. lbs.		
H. H. Aga Khan's	g a h Alexander	10 12	Mr. K. Maitland	1
Capt. Charles'	g a h Sirmust	11 10	Owner	2
Mr. A.'s	b a h Brigand	11 5	Mr. Elliott	3
Mr. M.'s	g a h Doulut	11 10		4

Alexander jumped off with the lead, and kept it to the finish, just managing to beat Sirmust by a head on the post; Brigand a good third, Doulut never in the race. Time—2 min. 1½ sec.

Thus ended the second day's racing.

SHIPPING ITEMS.

The s.s. Brazilian, 2,206 tons, Captain W. G. Green, arrived on Saturday last from Liverpool (Dec. 23rd) in ballast. She discharged her cargo at Aden.

The ship Glenavon, 1,080 tons, Captain D. Smith, sailed yesterday for Havre with a cargo of 6,311 bales cotton, 726 cwts. linseed, and 534 cwts. rapeseed.

The ship Camperdown, 947 tons, Captain C. Axon, arrived on the 24th instant from Liverpool (Oct. 4th) with a cargo of 1,271 tons of coals. The vessel is consigned to the captain.

The s.s. Mahratta, Captain John Laing, sailed on the 24th instant for the Malabar Coast and Calcutta with a general cargo and the following passengers:—For Calicut—Mr. E. A. Tanqueray, Mr. E. Rivington, and three deck passengers.

The s.s. General Havelock, Captain N. Drewitz, sailed on the 24th instant for the Malabar Coast with a general cargo and the following passengers:—For Vingorla—Lieut. and Mrs. G. A. Scott. For Cochin—Mr. R. Miller; and nineteen deck passengers.

The s.s. Durham, 1,441 tons, Captain A. F. French, sailed on Saturday last for Liverpool, via the Suez Canal, with a cargo of 7,144½ bales cotton, 726 bales wool, 179 cwts. coir yarn, 575 cwts. horns, 1,233½ cwts. coffee, 750 cwts. galls, and 101½ cwts. hemp.

The s.s. Orlando, 1,104 tons, Captain T. Dosser, sailed on Saturday last for Liverpool, via the Suez Canal, with a cargo of 4,842 bales cotton, 80 bales wool, 800 cwts. galls, 220 cwts. coir yarn, and the following passengers:—

For Suez—Major C. L. and Mrs. Pereira; Mr. G. R. Webster. For Liverpool—Colonel A. and Mrs. Irvine, 4 children and ayah; Hon. Mrs. G. Purvis, child and ayah; Mrs. Koenig; Colonel G. Colclough; Mr. and Mrs. R. Acklow, infant and European nurse; Captain and Mrs. C. Hanbury and ayah; Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Storrs; Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Hazen; Mrs. F. W. Macmullen and 2 children; Mrs. Staniland; Mrs. Barrow and infant; Mrs. Rayner and 2 children; Captain H. T. and Mrs. Harris and child; Mr. G. Lamb; Mr. T. Souter; Mr. and Mrs. Todd and 2 children.

The P. & O. steamer Golconda, from Suez, Aden, and Galle, arrived in Madras roads on Thursday morning with the following passengers:—

From Southampton—Messrs. Mandley and R. Porter.
From Brindisi—Mr. Lavie.
From Suez—Mrs. Lindsay's ayah.
From Hongkong—One Private 13th Regiment M.N.I.
From Galle—Mr. Millbank and native male servant, Messrs. H. Shaw and Melville and native servant.
From Southampton to Calcutta—Dr. and Mrs. Mantell, Mrs. Prince and child, Mr. J. Thompson, Captain Saportas, Miss Cobb, Messrs. Lang and Huley.
From Brindisi to Calcutta—Captain Newmarch.
From Singapore to Calcutta—Mr. Fleming.
From Galle to Calcutta—Messrs. Nelson, Strachan, Robinson, Hall and McLean and native servant.

The Golconda left at noon for Calcutta with the following passengers:—

From Madras—Messrs. A. Quinlan, E. H. Lacroix, and George Grace and one native ayah.

"THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY."

The *Bombay Gazette Overland Summary*, published this morning, contains a full statement of the further particulars regarding the assassination of Earl Mayo, the funeral ceremonies, the lying-in-state, &c,

ALARMING FIRE IN THE NATIVE TOWN.

LOSS OF TWO LIVES.

About 2 o'clock yesterday morning, an alarming fire broke out in a four-storied house situated in a densely crowded part of the native town known as Syed Abdool Rehman Street. The neighbouring houses are occupied chiefly by Borahs and Parsees, the ground-floors being used as godowns for storing dubbers of ghee, kerosine oil, cocoanut oil, and other inflammable substances. Just opposite the house that took fire are godowns stored with fuel; and the degree of danger to the entire neighbourhood in the event of fire may be inferred from the fact that all the houses lie contiguous to each other. It appears that the fire, which broke out in the house above mentioned, the property of Mahomed Ammee Chandabhoy, a Borah merchant, owing to the early hour of the morning, when all the inmates were asleep, was not discovered until after the flames had run over nearly the whole building. The owner himsel lived with his family on the first storey; the second was occupied by another Borah family; and a Borah family likewise occupied the third and fourth stories. A man named Moonaverally Khanjeebhoy, who with his wife Fatmaboo was asleep on the fourth storey, was the first to awake to the alarm of fire. Leaving his wife asleep in her bed, Moonaverally ran downstairs to the third storey to rouse his uncle and his family. He then ran back to his own bed-room; but before he could come down with his wife, the staircase was enveloped in flames, and in the confusion of the moment they were left helpless on the fourth storey. The tenants occupying the lower stories had a narrow escape and ran down into the street, Moonaverally's relatives believing that, at the time of giving them the alarm, he had made his escape with his wife. It was not until some time afterwards that they discovered their mistake. So narrow, indeed, was the escape the occupants of the house had from being roasted alive in consequence of the staircases being all in flames, that one or two, wrapped up in cotton mattresses, had to be hurled out of a window on the first storey into the street. The horror of the death of Moonaverally and Fatmaboo can only be imagined. The screams of their relatives were Heart rending, but the staircases having been burned down there was no possibility of rendering them any assistance. The houses on each side have front balconies as far up as the fourth storey, and they might possibly have escaped by climbing over them from the nearest windows but it is supposed, however, that they were suffocated among dense masses of flame and smoke and could not make their way to the front part of the building. In three hours the whole building was burnt down. The adjacent houses were, however, saved from the fire by the very effective assistance rendered by the neighbours and the police and fire brigade. For some time only a hand engine is said to have been available, but three of the steam fire engines and two more hand engines were afterwards brought to the spot. Mr. Souter, the head of the police, was present at the scene of the fire, and judiciously directed the work of his subordinates. The fire was put out by half-past 5 A.M. Labourers were engaged all day yesterday in clearing the debris, among which they discovered two pieces of human remains. A hand with a glass bangle on it, and another with a ring on the finger, were the only mortal remnants of Moonaverally and Fatmaboo, which satisfied their relatives beyond a doubt that they had perished in the flames.

The inmates of the house have lost all their property, for they had to run for their lives and could save nothing of it. The damage, including the property in the house, has been estimated at about Rs. 75,000.

ARRIVAL OF H. M.'s GUN VESSEL MAGPIE.

On Thursday afternoon the gun vessel Magpie, Captain Proby Doughty, arrived in Bombay, after being absent in the Persian Gulf since the 24th April. The Magpie is, we believe, the first of Her Majesty's ships that has spent an entire hot season in these waters, and this experiment by the Admiralty has resulted in the death of three Europeans from Asiatic cholera—one was Dr. Hart and the other two were able seamen. During the stay the Magpie made at Bahrein the heat was very intense; but with the exception of chasing and capturing three Arab slavers she had little to do in maintaining our political influence. The Turkish squadron suddenly appearing in the Gulf about December last might have given the Magpie some work to do, but it disappeared almost as quickly as it came, after taking, as is already known, the coast from Khatif to Gotta. She reports that Ibrahim bin Ghes still holds Sohar, and that famine is still very bad at Bushire, where many people are dying daily. Several good showers of rain had fallen, and crops were growing well; but until the grain ripens a great deal of distress will continue to prevail. Everything is as quiet as possible in the Gulf, and the weather was much cooler when the Magpie left than she found it in Bombay. She left Bushire on the 30th January; Bahrein on the 2nd February, where she left behind her H. M.'s gunboats Nimble and Lynx, and the survey schooner Constance; Sohar on the 7th; Soham on the 8th; Muscat on the 10th, leaving for Bombay on the 13th.

STATEMENT OF RAW COTTON BROUGHT TO BOMBAY.

From a statement submitted to Government by Major Moore, the Acting Cotton Commissioner, we see that from 1st to 27th January, 3,05,482¼ cwts. of raw cotton were brought by land to Bombay by the several railway companies. 78,234¾ cwts. were brought by the B. B. and C. I. Railway, 2,01,358½ cwts. by the G. I. P. Railway, and 25,889 cwts. by the East India Railway. From another statement we see that during last month 1,81,118 cwts. of raw cotton were brought by water from several places to Bombay. 2,241 cwts. were brought from the Persian Gulf, 3,678 cwts. from Sind, 13,247 cwts. from Cutch, 61,803 cwts. from British Concan, 1,00,147 cwts. from British Gujerat, and 2 cwts. from Goa.

COTTON EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

From a statement submitted to Government by the Commissioner of Customs and Reporter General, we see that during January last 4,69,77,000 lbs. (1,20,370 bales), of the aggregate value of Rs. 1,36,59,216, were shipped from the port of Bombay to foreign external ports and foreign Indian ports. Of these, 3,77,36,664 lbs., of the value of Rs. 1,10,38,389, were shipped to Liverpool; 392 lbs., valued at Rs. 160, to Southampton; 1,92,864 lbs., of the value of Rs. 49,209, to London; 14,62,160 lbs., of the value of Rs. 4,21,925, to Falmouth; 4,69,224 lbs., valued at Rs. 1,35,205, to Marseilles; 15,74,776 lbs., of the value of Rs. 4,76,760, to Havre; 3,52,800 lbs., valued at Rs. 1,03,750, to Venice; 6,05,248 lbs., valued at Rs. 1,71,235, to Odessa; 8,51,368 lbs., of the value of Rs. 2,44,835, to Genoa; 31,52,408 lbs., valued at Rs. 8,72,825, to Trieste; 5,26,568 lbs., of the value of Rs. 1,42,280, to Hongkong; 24,304 lbs., valued at Rs. 1,615, to Muscat; 28,000 lbs., of the value of Rs. 1,000 to Abbas; 140 lbs., of the value of Rs. 25, to Mozambique; 84 lbs., valued at Rs. 22, to Cutch.

EXPORTS OF COTTON FROM STATIONS ON THE G. I. P. RAILWAY.

From Harry Rivett-Carnac, Esq., Commissioner of Cotton and Commerce with the Government of India; to the Secretary to the Chamber of Commerce, Bombay, dated Camp Khangaum, 22nd February 1872.

Sir,—In continuation of former correspondence, I have now the honour to forward, for the information of your Chamber, copy of a statement showing approximately the exports of cotton from the stations of the G. I. P. Railway Company in the Central Provinces and the Berars, from the commencement of the present season up to the 10th instant.

2. It will be seen that, up to the abovementioned date, the quantity of cotton sent down to Bombay amounted to 68,144 full-pressed bales, 15,443 half-pressed bales, and 16,619 dokras, making a total of about 89,126 Bombay bales of half a candy each. As compared with the figures of former years, this season's exports stand as follows:—

	Full-Pressed Bales.	Half-Pressed Bales.	Dokras.	Tota Reduced to Bales.
1869-70	17,679	19,232	9,177	39,970
1870-71	30,418	14,469	8,842	47,834
1871-72	68,144	15,443	16,619	89,126

3. The exports then of the present season, up to date, do not fall far short of double the quantity exported during the same period of the past season 1870-71, and are actually considerably more than double that of the corresponding period of 1869-70. The increase is to be noticed at all the stations (save indeed Nandora, which no longer exists as a cotton station, Khangaum having taken its place), whils the exports from Wurdah (Hinganghat) and Oomraottee are especially remarkable.

4. In my former reports I have stated my opinion that, owing to the scant rainfall in parts of the Berars, and in the adjoining country, a falling off in the total exports from these provinces is to be expected. The above figures will doubtless suggest that this view may after all be incorrect. I should be glad if this should turn out to be the case. But I fear that the large supplies that have already been brought into the market may easily be accounted for, and that we must still be prepared to see the season close early with the result already predicted.

5. The season has undoubtedly been an early one. The jowarree (millet) crop in many parts of the Berars being poor, this, the cultivator's first care, was harvested without difficulty. This made labour plentiful, and the cotton fields were thus picked and the produce brought to market earlier than usual. Then again the bad season has undoubtedly caused distress. Gold, which has been known to fetch as much as Rs. 17 and 17½ a tolah, has been selling at froto Rs. 16 to Rs. 15½ per tolah, and silver ornaments also are m be bought cheap. At one time apprehension was entertained regarding the realization of the Government revenues. But this has nearly passed. The people have, however, been obliged to sell their produce without delay, few can afford to hold back, and this has thrown cotton on the market earlier than usual. Added to this the recent high prices have attracted many to market, and the whole result is that the season has been much earlier than usual and that much of the cotton which, under ordinary circumstances, would have come in by degrees has been brought in all at once. No one believes that these supplies can continue much longer, and the season is expected to close at a much earlier date than in former years.

6. The above remarks apply chiefly to West Berar, where the want of rain has been most severely felt. As one goes east matters improve, for there rain has been more plentiful. The exports from Oomraottee and Hinganghat have been exceptionally large, and the reasons given above hold good in East Berar also. In the Wurdah Valley, the season, as already reported to you, has undoubtedly been good. Here also prices are doing much to attract large supplies. If prices continue as at present, much of the cotton which is generally taken up for home consumption may find its way to Bombay, and this may to some extent affect the exports I see no reason, however, to alter the estimate already submitted to your Chamber, that, consequent on the partial failure of the crop in parts of the Berars, we must be prepared for a falling off of about 20 per cent. on the total exports from these provinces. Your Chamber have already had before them the facts on which this opinion is founded, and they are in a position to judge for themselves of the likelihood of its being correct.

7. It is satisfactory to see the increase in the supplies from the Nerbudda Valley. The figures of this and former years are compared below.

Exports from the Nerbudda Valley.

	Dokras.	Equivalent to Bales.
10th February 1870	1,960	653
10th ,, 1871	4,361	1,454
10th ,, 1872	14,336	4,779

8. It will also be noticed with satisfaction that the quantity of full-pressed cotton sent down is large. During the present season out of a total export equivalent to about 89,126 bales, about 68,144, bales or about 77 per cent.; have been full-pressed. This result is compared below with the exports of former years—

	Total Exports equivalent to Bales.	No. of Full-Pressed Bales.	Percentage of Full-Pressed.
Season 1869-70	39,970	17,679	42
,, 1870-71	47,834	30,418	64
,, 1871-72	89,126	68,144	77

9. The small State railways to Khangaum and Oomrawuttee are doing their work well, as the following figures will show:—

Quantity of Cotton carried during the present Season up to 10th February.

	Full-Pressed.	Half-Pressed.	Dokras.
Khangaum Railway	18 843	410	51
Oomrawuttee Railway	28,211	1,469	29

10. The difference in the exports from Khangaum and Oomratwuttee illustrate the condition of West and East Berar. In ordinary seasons Khangaum is as much a-head of Oomrattwuee as Oomrawuttee this season is of Khangaum.

AN ACTION AGAINST THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA.

A DISPUTE ABOUT A RS. 100 CURRENCY NOTE.

At the Small Causes Court, on Saturday, before N. Spencer, Esq., Third Judge, a case was called for hearing in which John Manuel DeSouza was the plaintiff, and the Secretary of State for India defendant. The suit was brought to recover Rs. 100 due on currency Government promissory note No. C 69-22475, 6th February 1868, Bombay Circle, of which plaintiff was the holder; and Rs. 1-4-0, being the interest from the 10th November 1871 up till judgment.

Mr. Langley (Rimington, Hore, and Langley,) appeared on behalf of the plaintiff; Mr. Hearn, Government Solicitor, on behalf of the Secretary of State.

Mr. Langley, in opening the case, stated that, on the 9th September 1871, Francis Xavier DeSouza received a letter at Sholapore from his father (the plaintiff) from Godra, which contained a half of Rs. 50 currency note, the other two halves for Rs. 100 each, enclosed in the same letter, having disappeared. On receipt of a letter from his son, the plaintiff preferred his claim to Government, which was rejected. It appeared that on the 24th September 1871, one Gopal Kutchranee, a piece goods merchant, received a currency note for Rs. 100 from a customer. He went to the Currency Office to get it cashed, when it was discovered that the numbers on halves of it were different, and consequently the payment was stopped. Both the plaintiff and Gopal preferred their claims, and when the former failed to get the money he filed a suit in this Court. Mr. Langley contended that the numbers on the halves of the note being different his client was entitled to recover the money. The fault of the man Gopal was that when he received the note he looked only to the value of it, and not to the numbers on the halves, and consequently he must suffer the loss.

Mr. Hearn, for the defence, said that Gopal Kutchranee, the man who received the note, appeared in Court to defend himself. Government had no interest in the matter. He submitted that the Court would not make any order as to Rs. 1-4 charged by plaintiff as interest for detention of the note. There was no negligence on the part of the defendant whatever. The note was detained because two persons claimed it.

Gopal Kutchranee said that the note was his, and it was payable to him.

The plaintiff said that on the 9th September last he sent a letter to his son at Sholapore containing three halves of three notes, but the son only got one half of a Rs. 50 note. His son wrote that he had not received the halves of the other notes. Gopal Kutchranee was then sworn, and, in answer to a question by the Court, said that his brother Khetsey had presented the note to the Currency Office.

Khetsey said he had presented the note to the Currency Office for payment.

His Honor asked how it came into his possession?

Witness—A customer, who purchased some piece goods, gave it to us. It was on the 24th September 1871. I don't know the name of the customer. I only looked to the value of the note, and not to the numbers.

His Honor, in giving his decision, said that the plaintiff was entitled to recover the amount. It was evident that half of the note before the Court was sent by plaintiff through the Post Office, and that it never reached its destination. The party was negligent who received such a note, and under these circumstances His Honour gave a verdict in favour of plaintiff and against the defendant for Rs. 100. Gopal Kutchranee to pay the costs to the plaintiff.

MR. KNIGHT'S CONTEMPT OF COURT

The rule *nisi* obtained by Vykoont Bapoojee, the plaintiff in the Canara Land Settlement case, against Mr. Robert Knight, editor of the *Indian Statesman* newspaper, for an attachment for contempt of court, was fixed to come on for argument in the High Court on Saturday. The case, however, was not called on, having been, it is believed, postponed *sine die* on the application of the solicitors of both parties. The contempt arose from Mr. Knight having commented, in his issues of the 9th and 12th inst., on the Canara case in a manner calculated to prejudice the plaintiff while the case was pending before the Court. Mr Knight has been taken seriously unwell, and we understand that the whole affair is likely to be settled by the plaintiff accepting a promise that the *Statesman* shall not offend in a like respect again.

BOMBAY BENCH OF JUSTICES.

A special general meeting of the Justices of the Peace for the city of Bombay was held in the Durbar Room, Town Hall, on Saturday afternoon—Mr. Connon, chairman of the Bench, presiding.

FORMAL BUSINESS.

The following letters, &c., were recorded:—

Letter from the Municipal Commissioner, No. 1,145 of 1872, dated 10th February, forwarding copy of a letter addressed to Government regarding the new clause proposed to be added to the fifteen lakh loan bill.

Letter from Secretary to Government, No. 193, General Department, dated 11th January 1872, intimating Mr. J. Thorburn's appointment to act as Controller of Municipal Accounts on a salary of Rs. 750.

Letter from Government, No. 287, dated 17th January, on the subject of the leave of absence to Mr. Maidment.

Letter from Government, No. 296, dated 17th January, on the subject of the leave of absence to Mr. Edginton.

Government Resolution No. 391 of 1872, Judicial Department, dated 25th January, on the report of the Visiting Justices for 1871.

Letter from Government, No. 412 of 1872, Judicial Department, dated 26th January, intimating that a copy of the resolution of the Justices regarding the pay of the Commissioner of Police has been forwarded to the Government of India.

Memorandum from the Acting Municipal Commissioner, forwarding Government Resolution No. 406, dated 27th January, granting land to the Municipality, which is to be thrown into a roadway free of cost.

Report of the Municipal Commissioner regarding the use of Antop Hill for exposing the carcases of dead animals.

Letter from the Acting Municipal Commissioner, No. 816 of 1872, dated 5th February, forwarding copies of his letter No. 772 to the Chairman of the Select Committee of the Legislative Council, and of the reply thereto.

THE RESIGNATION OF CAPTAIN HANCOCK.

On the motion to record a letter from Captain Hancock (already published), resigning his place on the Finance Committee,

Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee expressed his regret at the resignation of Captain Hancock, and proposed that Mr. Forbes be nominated in his stead; which proposition was seconded by Rao Sahib Vishvanath Narayen Mundlik.

Mr. Forbes said he was afraid he should be unable to accept the office. His attendance at the ordinary meetings of the Bench was a sufficient tax upon his time.

The Chairman—I should have supposed that my friend Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee, with his great knowledge, and Mr. Narayen with more, might have said a word about Captain Hancock's continuous and laborious attention for years on this committee, and that his resignation should hardly be accepted without some expression of thankfulness. Captain Hancock, I know, got up a most laborious report—it was called Mr. Hamilton Maxwell's, and was prepared on their joint responsibility—and for that alone he is deserving of the warmest thanks which the Bench can bestow. Another word I should like to say, and that is, that I hope Mr. Forbes will be coerced into accepting this appointment. In fact, he must accept it. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Narayen Wassudewjee—You have anticipated me in the remarks I was about to make on this letter intimating the resignation of Captain Hancock. I have at these meetings over and over again borne testimony to the zeal and attention he has bestowed on municipal matters, and I think the least we can do today is to award him our thanks. I beg therefore to propose—"That the thanks of the Bench be given to Captain Hancock for his long and valuable services as a member of the Finance Committee."

Mr. James Taylor—I have much pleasure in seconding the proposition. Captain Hancock rendered signal service to the Bench in preparing that report of the committee which was produced in 1867. I am sorry to say that, as regards the Finance Committee generally, it has been a snare to the Bench. That is my private opinion, and we should really have been better without it. We should not have been in our present position if the Bench had not trusted to a committee which had no power to deal with the matters that came before it, and who, unfortunately, never reported to us how helpless it was until the last moment. Individually I think well of the members of that committee, and I am assured that it did not possess an abler member than Captain Hancock.

Mr. Narayen Wassudewjee—Unfortunately for the Bench Mr. Taylor has never been constant in his attendance here, and probably he does not know what has occurred at our proceedings.

Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee—Mr. Narayen has spoken once on this motion.

Mr. Narayen—This is an explanation. Mr. Taylor has taken upon himself to pass certain strictures upon the conduct of the Finance Committee, and I tell him distinctly that the Finance Committee have saved the city a great deal of money. Only last year we referred the Budget of the Municipal Commissioner back to him, and saved the town a lakh and a quarter of rupees.

Mr. Forbes said he hoped that portion of the resolution referring to himself would be altered. He should be very glad to act on the committee if he felt he could be of any service, but he was convinced he should not be able to spare the necessary time.

The resolutions were put to the meeting, and carried unanimously.

CAPTAIN TULLOCH'S LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

A memorandum from the Municipal Commissioner, dated 10th February, forwarding Captain Tulloch's explanation regarding his departure for England without obtaining leave from the Justices, was recorded.

The Chairman remarked that the Bench had been under a misapprehension regarding the position of Captain Tulloch, who, having been appointed by Government, was only bound to apply to Government for his leave of absence.

Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee said that in his opinion Captain Tulloch, being a servant of the Bench of Justices, ought first to have applied to the Bench for leave of absence.

Dr. Hewlett said Captain Tulloch was so ill that he was unable to make an application to the Bench.

Mr. Nowrojee—It does not appear in his explanation that illness prevented him. He asserts there that he did not think it necessary to apply to the Bench.

Dr. Hewlett—He states distinctly that he was too ill. The fact is that Captain Tulloch was supposed to be in a very precarious condition, and his medical advisers would not advise him to write a line more than was absolutely necessary. He greatly imperilled his life by staying here, against their advice, to write his report.

Mr. Nowrojee—You stated the other day that he stayed a whole week to finish his report. It is strange that during that time he did not send in to the Bench an application for leave of absence.

The subject then dropped.

THE TOOLSEE WATER SUPPLY PROJECT.

Mr. T. Ormiston, C.E., said—I have a few words to say with respect to this scheme, and I shall detain the Bench as short a time as possible, only endeavouring to make clear the remarks I have to submit. The Bench is aware that some time before Christmas Mr. Walton's plans for utilizing Toolsee were by its order submitted to me, and that on Christmas-day I made a report on those plans to the Municipal Commissioner for submission to the Bench, and that they were submitted accordingly. At a subsequent meeting, on the 11th January, the additions and alterations proposed by me were adopted by the Bench, and the Bench ordered that a scheme in conformity with those additions should be prepared and at once carried out. Instead of doing that, Mr. Hope, the Municipal Commissioner, asked me to forward him a clear list of the additions and alterations which I proposed to make to Mr. Walton's project. I tried for some time to think of making plainer what I meant, but I failed to see that anything required to be added to the report I had already sent in; and accordingly, on the 23rd January, I replied to that effect to Mr. Hope. The result of that appears to be, not that the orders with respect to the scheme have been carried out, but that a discussion has been started by the Engineer of the Municipality questioning the propriety of carrying out the orders of the Bench. I shall, in the first place, endeavour to describe, as nearly as I can, the alterations which I proposed. The first was that the dam on the dividing ridge between Toolsee and Vehar should be made stronger, and of such a strength that there would be no cause whatever to fear any accident with respect to it, the importance of that work being very well known. With respect to that proposition, Mr. Walton questions the propriety of making it stronger, and goes into some figures which I do not think it necessary or worth while to take up your time in considering. He says he thinks it is strong enough. I say it is not. In connection with that same point he proposed to make a waste weir upon that dividing ridge, but this was another point which I recommended should not be adopted. Now that is a point which I strongly insist upon. If there is any point of danger in connection with water works, it is at the waste weir, and I think every executive engineer in this country who has had anything to do with irrigation schemes, or at home with dams, will bear me out in saying that the waste weir is the point which is more likely to fail than any other. It is quite unnecessary that there should be a waste weir, and I therefore submit that my plan was the better of the two, and that the reasons I have given for abandoning the waste weir were perfectly sufficient. The next suggestion was that the channel and open cutting should be widened and the gradient of the adit increased. Widening the channel would cost some extra expense, but increasing the gradient would not, or at all events it would be so trifling as to be not worth while considering. It is all the same in the end whether you make the channel have a gradient of one in a hundred or one in a thousand, although it would lengthen it a little. My reason for recommending that the channel should be widened, that the waterway should be increased, was that, at any rate for the first season, the whole of the rain water falling in the Toolsee valley should be sent into Vehar. Now when you reflect that Mr. Walton has considered it necessary to make a waste weir 200 feet long in one dam and 75 feet long in another—that is a waterway of 275 feet—to allow the surplus water of Toolsee to escape after filling the valley, I think you will see that the effect of this water rushing through a channel only ten feet in width would be that a large quantity would be lost, and that the enormous velocity would probably destroy the work. I therefore submit that I had perfectly good grounds for recommending the adoption of this suggestion. Another point I had in view was that of providing for an independent supply of water. Mr. Walton does not consider this necessary. He says that Toolsee may be looked at in three lights; first, as an auxiliary supply to Vehar; secondly, as a temporary arrangement; and thirdly, as the sole independent supply for Bombay. I object entirely to this. I object entirely to the idea that Toolsee should be either a temporary or a sole supply, and I am not aware that any man in his senses would propose that we should spend five lakhs for a temporary supply, or that we should be supplied solely from Toolsee. Any one who has written that has simply written nonsense, and displayed an entire ignorance of the desires of the Bench. I agree that this should be a permanent supply, but I object that it should be the sole supply. There is surely no reason in this town, any more than in others, why we should not have two sources of supply. (Hear, hear.) It is a common thing to have two sources of supply, and it is with this view that I have all along wanted the Toolsee water brought to Bombay. What we really want here more than quantity is pressure, and we have at Toolsee the very best opportunity possible for increasing the pressure in Bombay to a very considerable extent, and in the event of the dams failing, we have a sufficient supply of water to prevent our suffering from a water famine. But the Executive Engineer—our servant—chooses to say that he does not consider that extra water power to be required. I should like to know what business he has to say anything of the kind if the Bench chooses to say otherwise. I submit that any man who knows anything at all about water supply would say it was a very proper thing to have. Although you have a large lake such as Toolsee, you cannot tap it, you cannot draw it off by syphon, in fact you cannot do anything except allow it to run into another bund bank outside the tunnel, whence it may be withdrawn by another pipe to Bombay. But in that case you lose head, and if you lose head you lose a great deal of the power which we have in Toolsee; and you would also require to increase the diameter of your pipes to supply the same quantity of water. Altogether apart from the sanitary aspect of the question, I submit that I had good grounds for saying that provision should be made for giving us a supply of water at once by a connection with pipes at Toolsee. It appears to be considered that the water would be withdrawn from the Toolsee lake every year, and therefore that it would be always quite fresh. Now, that is not the state of matters at all, and it is a perfect mistake to say so, and it shows that the scheme is misunderstood. The intention of the Bench with regard to Toolsee is that it should always contain a large quantity of water to provide against any emergency that might arise. If you withdraw the whole of it at stated periods of the year, and anything happens to Vehar, where is your reserve?

Mr. Hope here rose, and was about to say something.

Mr. Ormiston—You will have an opportunity of speaking by and bye.

Mr. Hope—It is perfectly fair to ask a question in the middle of a speech.

Mr. Ormiston—I do not care. I object to it.

Mr. Hope—You may object as you like, but I shall do so if I think fit.

Mr. Ormiston—These are the suggestions I put forward in recommending the scheme for the adoption of the Bench. The Bench did adopt it, and ordered it to be carried out. But instead of that, here we are, at the end of February, and the Bench is told that the Executive Engineer of the Municipality does not think it necessary to carry our orders into effect. The fact is that the time that has been lost now has entirely destroyed any power for going to Toolsee this year at all. I say you cannot do anything with it now, as the season is too far advanced, and therefore I think the executive are very much to blame for not having at once carried out the orders of the Bench. Some little discussion has arisen in this correspondence with reference to the levels. It turns out—it leaks out—after a considerable lapse of time that there was an error of 14ft. 6in. between the Bench mark at Vehar and the Town Hall datum. I simply say that in a matter of that kind it is most disgraceful that there should be anything of the kind. This leaked out in consequence of its being necessary to correct Mr. Walton's levels and adjust them by Captain Tulloch's. This adjustment properly corrects the levels for Toolsee to within a few inches, which does not much matter, but the level of the dividing ridge is, even according to Mr. Walton's own statement, seven feet different. Now, I say that is a considerable difference, and although he attempts to explain it he does not do so at all. I have here Captain Tulloch's plan, which is a very good one as far as it goes, and it shows distinctly the ridge between Toolsee and Vehar, and that ridge is marked 357. That being one of the governing points it was necessary that it should be marked. That 357 is the height in feet above mean sea level, and the Town Hall datum being 80 ft lower, makes it 437 ft., and deducting the error of 14ft. 6 in., it gives us 422 ft. 6 in. But the ridge on Mr. Walton's plan is actually 440 feet instead of 422 feet, so that either the plans do not show correctly what is meant or there is some grave error in the levels. I state this more particularly because Mr. Walton says it is perfectly clear that 74 feet is the proper height for the dam instead of 80 feet. That may be so, but what I wish the Bench to understand is, that my silence with respect to any conclusions of that sort is by no means to be considered as an approval of them. I have not gone into them, and my report was given irrespective of them altogether. I feel that in this matter, which is one I undertook at the request of the Bench, I have not been quite fairly treated. When I called Mr. Hope's attention to the discrepancy of these levels, as soon as the explanation was forthcoming it ought to have been given to me, instead of being kept back until the last moment. I have every goodwill towards the Bench and the Executive in this matter; I have no professional jealousies in connection with it, neither do I in any way wish to hurt any one, but this conduct makes me feel as though I were an enemy in the camp. What I have said with reference to these schemes I have been compelled to say. I do not like this plan of Toolsee which we have before us—it is simply a lot of hill-shading with a few streams. If I take this plan to Toolsee I cannot tell where I am, and that is not a state of things at all satisfactory. My recommendation would be to stop all further progress with Toolsee this year, and to inform Mr. Walton that he has made a very great mistake, indeed in discussing with the Bench the order given by the Bench. It is a position which I, speaking as a Justice, shall not allow. If we are to be here at all we must be here as masters—(hear, hear)—and it is time that the executive officers of this Bench should know that. It seems to be very difficult to teach them, but I hope that in course of time they will be taught that lesson. I do not know that any one will support me, but I am quite prepared to propose that all further steps be suspended, and that Mr. Walton be censured for not having carried out at once the orders of the Bench in respect to the Toolsee scheme. Mr. Ormiston concluded by formally proposing the following resolution:—"In acknowledging the receipt of the Government resolution No. 766, General Department, dated the 15th instant, the Justices resolve that all further steps in connection with the Toolsee scheme be suspended for the present, and that the Municipal Commissioner be requested to prepare and submit plans and estimates in accordance with the resolution of the Bench relating to this matter passed on the 11th January last, and that such plans and estimates be submitted to the Bench as soon as practicable."

Dr. Blaney seconded the resolution.

It was then suggested by several Justices that before the discussion proceeded further, it would be advisable to hear what the Municipal Commissioner had to say on the subject.

Mr. Hope—As it is the desire apparently of the Justices that I should offer an explanation of the various charges brought against the Executive Engineer and by implication against myself—("No")—of course I am quite ready to do so. The first of these charges seems to be that instead of carrying out certain orders of the Bench the Executive Engineer has presumed to discuss the subject. But in the first place these orders were described as being that the scheme should be carried out. There were no such orders given by the Bench, and none have been given up to the present time; and if the Bench did give any such orders they would have been totally impotent, because the Bench have no power to order a work of this description to be carried out when they have no funds to do it with. (Hear, hear.) Furthermore, they are restricted by the Municipal Act to carrying out such works as those of an extension of the Vehar water-works system subject to such limitations as Government may think fit. Now supposing that the Bench had passed an order to carry out this scheme it could not have been carried out until it was referred to the Governor in Council. I am supposing in that case—that is before they would seek to carry it out—that a balance of four lakhs was lying in the Municipal treasury. But as a matter of fact there was no money at all. How, then, these orders were to have been carried out, not only without the sanction of Government but without money, I think the gentleman who has moved this resolution ought to explain. I assert that no such orders as he describes have been ever given by the Bench. The simple resolution that they did adopt amounted to this, that this scheme of Mr. Walton's, with Mr. Ormiston's additions, be adopted as their scheme. The next step was to pass a resolution towards providing for the funds. Some Justices gave out one proposal to get the funds, and other Justices made another, and the result of the whole was that a reference was to be made to Government whether these funds could be obtained. Now, I do not believe that a single Justice in this room thought or understood that after the Bench's resolution this scheme was to be proceeded with without further orders. (Hear, hear.) I would add that if the Bench had ordered the Commissioner or Executive Engineer to carry out such a scheme without funds, and he had done so, it would have been on his own responsibility; and he would very probably have been called to account by the Bench themselves, when they were in a different mood afterwards, for not having remonstrated. Now this incorrect—this is totally incorrect—statement having been disposed of, must necessarily bring down in its fall another statement, which is that owing to the delay thus caused the Toolsee scheme cannot be carried out this year, and consequently that on the Commissioner or the Engineer rests the onus of the city being left without water and all the other evils displayed in the graphic picture presented by one of our ablest Justices who takes considerable interest in these things. If this scheme is not carried out completely, it will be, in the first place, simply because the funds have not been placed at our disposal. There is no other reason whatever. Again, so far as the carrying out of it this year is concerned every arrangement has been made which could practically be made to carry out the scheme the moment the proper funds were produced. Specifications have been prepared, detailed plans have been worked out—all which is a labour requiring great time, as Mr. Ormiston knows—nay, more, advertisements have been put in the papers on my own responsibility, and tenders have been invited on a date which will fall due in three or four days. So, if the Bench pass even to-day, which is the earliest period that any reasonable person could expect, an order to carry out this scheme, it can be proceeded with without any hindrance whatever. Having, I think, cleared the way on these two points, there is really very little else upon which I feel myself called to offer any reply at present. I may say I think it would have been more just, and bold, and altogether more satisfactory to the Bench had the Justice who has made this proposal addressed all his observations to me, who am perfectly well able to bear the censure either of himself or the Bench, and at the same time to answer them, instead of bringing in the name of another gentleman who is not here; and that Justice must be perfectly well aware that he has made remarks in reference to a party who, not being a Justice, is unable to reply to them. Therefore, I beg that whatever has been said in reference to Mr. Walton may be considered as said in reference to myself. Mr. Walton, so to speak, does not exist in the eye of the Bench, or in any such position as that assigned to him by the mover of the resolution when he remarked that Mr. Walton should be censured for not carrying out the orders of the Bench.

The Chairman—That is not the language of his resolution.

Mr. Hope—But that is the language he used in the course of his speech, and I trust he will withdraw it. If he thinks what he says, that the orders of the Bench have been disobeyed, I am the person who did not carry out the orders of the Bench, if there have been any.

The Chairman showed Mr. Hope Mr. Ormiston's resolution.

Mr. Hope repeated that the language of the resolution was one thing and that of the speech another, and proceeded—Whatever the mover of this resolution has said he ought to stick to it or withdraw it. Mr. Walton is not to blame in any way whatever, the Bench having, as I have said, given no orders, and therefore nobody can be to blame for not carrying them out. As my plans and estimates are all ready I do not feel called upon to enter into further details, especially as I am disinclined to give the discussion the slightest personal turn. (Hear, hear.) No one can respect more than I do the valuable advice Mr. Ormiston has given to the Bench, and his having been called on to give it. But there is another point which arises out of this. It may be said, "Very well, we will suppose you had not the orders of the Bench—we will admit that the Bench did not give any orders, or that they could not have been carried out. But still," it will be said, "you discussed; you are our servant, and you had no business even to talk." Mr. Ormiston said, "He, our servant, presumed to discuss." Well, what of that? Here, I am—I am your servant, and I presume to discuss. I have already given my opinion upon questions, and I shall do so again, whatever the opinions of the Justices are, if I think it my duty to speak, and I think no Justice here will say this is not the proper thing. (Hear, hear.) These remarks, then, of Mr. Ormiston, are, I think, entirely uncalled-for, and they are certainly not remarks which will cause any subsequent action in practice. As to the remark thrown out by Mr. Ormiston at the end of his speech, that it was hardly fair treatment of him to keep back the explanation about the levels until the last moment, and that it would have been better, as he had evinced a desire to work for the benefit of the Justices, to have given it to him at an earlier period, I can only say that I did endeavour to make such advances as those he professes himself ready to meet. Immediately on receiving the resolution of the Bench I requested him, as he has stated, to explain in detail what was the nature of the changes he desired. I thought, in the first place, that as the Bench were rather in a hurry about this scheme——

Dr. Blaney was about to ask a question, but

Mr. Hope told him to recollect what Mr. Ormiston had remarked to him when he was about to ask a question, and said if he, too, would abstain from remarks everything would be square. (Laughter.) Mr. Hope then continued—As I thought the Bench were somewhat in a hurry with this scheme I thought it would save the time of the Bench if Mr. Ormiston would let me know what was the exact nature of the changes he would desire in order to at once ensure the carrying out of his wishes. Suppose that we had acted upon the general remarks which he in his high position as consulting engineer was entitled to make, our action might not have been satisfactory to the Bench. Perhaps it would not have pleased him himself, and if we had presumed that he wanted another six feet put to the dam he might have afterwards told us that if we had only consulted him he would have told us he wanted only half as much. Therefore I say that the course I adopted of asking him to give us his details was not only complimentary and upright to himself but was also calculated to save time and trouble to the Bench. I would further add that the information known from the first general report was not sufficient to enable us to lay a satisfactory plan before the Bench; and as I had not the power of evolving from my moral consciousness the great amount of information now vouchsafed to us by Mr. Ormiston I did not submit any plans. Instead of then receiving the information applied for I received a letter, which my desire to continue those friendly terms with Mr. Ormiston which I hope nothing will alter prevented me taking any notice of, otherwise I think the language employed in it was such that would have offended a great many of the gentlemen here to-day. That letter gave us no information, and merely threw us back upon our first report, and upon the old levels. I next asked him to come and discuss the matter with me at my office, but I regret to say that our conversation did not lead to any further detailed information than we possessed before. Consequently we were at a loss to know to what extent we were to modify these plans; and not wishing to waste the time of the Bench in bringing forward plans Mr. Ormiston might have said were not what he wanted, we proceeded to make out the detailed drawings of the original scheme. These now are such as that, if we wished to make a certain addition, we could go on with without any appreciable loss of time whatever. Having said this much I do not intend to go into the merits of the dam question, the waste weir question, the channel widening question, and the inlet tower question. On the last occasion that I addressed the Bench on these subjects I pointed out certain reasons, which I considered grave reasons, why the additional cost, whatever it might be, of an inlet tower should not be incurred. The Bench were then rather new to the subject, as I was myself, and I did not enter into the matter so fully as I might have done. However, I suppose that now all these matters have been practically settled for us by the decision of Government that we shall be granted four and not five lakhs; because I presume that Mr. Ormiston himself will not contend, after what he has said about the estimates being too low, that the whole of the works we estimated for, together with his additions, can be carried out for that amount. As a further matter of fact, we cannot carry out any work at Vehar unless we have the sanction of Government, which, under section 8 of the Municipal Act has the power to impose such limitations as they think fit. The position put before you by Mr. Ormiston is, that because this scheme, which was not ordered to be carried out, has not been gone on with, another year has been lost. But that is not the position. The delay which has occurred is owing to the sanction of Government for so much money not having arrived until the day you see mentioned in the Government resolution. The question now for the Bench is whether these four lakhs shall be utilised in the Toolsee scheme or whether a further battle shall be carried on with Government for more. It is still open to the Bench to dispute the reasonableness of Government in giving only four instead of five lakhs. Give the order to-day, if you choose, and the Toolsee dams shall be carried as high as any engineer thinks is possible. I have said your real point is to consider whether you will go on fighting for more money; but I may take the opportunity of stating that, although I may be accused of ignorance and some other dreadful things regarding this scheme, if I am consulted by Government on the question, I shall feel it my duty to represent that the sum of apparently five lakhs, but in reality nine or eight and a-half, ought not on any account to be sanctioned. I trust the Justices will be most careful before they pledge themselves to any such enormous liability for the very trifling and almost worthless return of benefit which would accrue from it. In concluding, I have only to apologise to the mover of this resolution if I have seemed to meet the remarks he has made with any asperity.

Mr. Ormiston—O dear, no.

Mr. Hope—But I may say I would not have gone into the question on my own behalf, but I felt that to do so was a duty I owed to one who is unable to defend himself.

Mr. Maclean—I think we can all honour the way in which Mr. Hope has stood up in the defence of an absent subordinate; and I for one would have been better pleased had Mr. Ormiston directed his attack on Mr. Hope himself instead of Mr. Walton. But, on the other hand, I can very well understand and sympathise with Mr. Ormiston in his soreness at the way he has been treated in this matter. (Hear, hear.) I daresay gentlemen here will remember that it was not Mr. Ormiston's own desire to draw up a scheme, that doing so was absolutely pressed upon him by the Bench, and that he consented because he felt it his duty, as the leading civil engineer in the city, to enable us to form a correct judgment upon the merits of the scheme. (Hear, hear.) Mr. Walton prepared plans, which were submitted to Mr. Ormiston, and upon them he gave his opinion. Then the whole question was brought before the Bench, and after discussion it was recommended that the third scheme should be adopted with the modifications and additions suggested by Mr. Thomas Ormiston, C. E." Now I think this motion should have settled the question as to what plan should be adopted, but instead of that I find that even after this meeting of the 11th January the old scheme is revived in a manner, and Mr. Walton writes a long letter on the subject. It is not simply that Mr. Ormiston is asked to give further explanations of his own scheme, but the letter is a criticism upon a scheme which the Bench have already thought fit to adopt, and actually recommends that the scheme should be condemned. Without saying a word against Mr. Walton, whom I believe to be a gentleman of zeal and ability and anxious to do his work as the Executive Engineer of the Municipality, I must say that it does not seem to me consistent with fair dealing that the recommendation of a gentleman of Mr. Ormiston's ability and standing should be so dealt with, and it is also unfair to the Bench, which has passed a resolution on the subject, that the whole question should be re-opened in this way. (Hear, hear.) The Municipal Commissioner has told us that he wishes the responsibility to be put upon himself, and that he will express his opinions upon this and other matters to the Bench when he sees it to be his duty to do so. If I remember rightly Mr. Hope expressed a strong opinion on the 11th January, but notwithstanding his advice the Bench passed a resolution against the scheme that is now again brought up. If the Municipal Commissioner after that considers himself entitled in the future as in the past to raise the question and discuss it, I do not see how it is possible we are to have any harmonious working between the Bench and the Commissioner. I think Mr. Hope has showed that he is not responsible for the delay in getting the money from the Government of India—in fact it was an agreeable surprise to myself to see how quickly the Government of India gave that four lakhs. (A laugh.) But then we should remember that the Bench also passed the resolution that the anticipated outlay of five lakhs of rupees for the Vehar Water Works extension be raised by loan and that Government be requested to grant such loan. Why, I may say, did the Municipal Commissioner not attempt to carry out that resolution of the Bench of Justices, and why was Government not asked to grant the loan of five lakhs instead of four for carrying out this scheme as recommended by the Bench?

Mr. Hope replied that the Clerk of the Peace had asked Government.

Mr. Maclean—Perhaps then you will let us know upon what ground the Government have refused to grant our request.

Mr. Hope—I cannot tell. I have seen no resolution upon the subject except that which is before the meeting. Anticipating that I should be asked this very question by some of the Justices, I immediately when I received the notification about the four lakhs wrote on the 17th instant to Mr. Ravenscroft saying that the explanation of the grounds of Government for sanctioning the grant of four lakhs instead of five would be desirable for the information of the Justices. Having got no answer from Mr. Ravenscroft, I this morning sent off another letter to him, and as yet I have received no reply.

Mr. Maclean—Then are we to understand that the Government of Bombay recommended this sum of four lakhs to be granted by the Government of India—that is to say, was it on the application of our local Government for four lakhs that the Government of India granted them?

Mr. Hope—I know nothing.

Mr. Maclean—Then the Bench is in this position. Two schemes on our water supply extension were submitted to us, one for five lakhs, which included the cost of an inlet tower, the other for four lakhs, which did not contain Mr. Ormiston's improvements. Well, the Bench after deliberately discussing the schemes adopted the plan advocated by Mr. Ormiston, and then the Government of Bombay have applied to the Government of India for a loan of four lakhs which the Bench never sanctioned or approved of.

Mr. Hope pointed out to Mr. Maclean the rights which were reserved to Government under the Municipal Act.

Mr. Maclean said he was aware of the limitations which Government possessed, but that in the action that had been taken the Bench should have been supplied with reasons for it.

Mr. Hope concurred with Mr. Maclean and regretted that Government had not given their reasons when asked.

Mr. Wood said he was of opinion if the work were commenced now a good deal might be done by next year, and there was no doubt that Mr. Hope was in a position to set to work at once; and as to the inlet tower or the waste weir, these matters could be taken up afterwards. With regard to the general tenor of Mr. Ormiston's speech he sympathised, but he did not agree with Mr. Ormiston that it was necessary to have this scheme a part of the permanent supply. His reason was the extra pressure, which, he said, could not be stood by the present aged and worn-out pipes. In regard to the danger of the dams giving way he said he had heard it remarked that it was a physical impossibility that Bombay should ever be the victim of such a catastrophe as befel Bradford and Sheffield.

Mr. Taylor thought the Bench should be very sensitive to any slighting treatment of Mr. Ormiston, who had given very valuable advice to the Bench. He said that the previous decision of the Justices as to the separate schemes was decisive enough, and it was a great pity that they should now be re-discussing them.

Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee said that before anything were finally sanctioned by the Bench it would be for the safety of the coffers of the Municipality that specific plans and estimates should be produced showing the expense connected with Mr. Walton's own scheme and the expense of the additions suggested by Mr. Ormiston.

Rao Saheb V. N. Mundlik said that there must be some finality in regard to the water schemes, and if the Bench had chosen to adopt Mr. Ormiston's scheme it was highly improper either for the Municipal Commissioner or his subordinates to go on discussing that scheme. (Hear, hear.) He expressed his conviction that Mr. Ormiston's strictures were only given officially and had no personal bearing. (Hear, hear.)

Captain Baker said that after all it mattered very little what plan the Bench sanctioned, because the final sanction of it lay with Government. He thought it would be unnecessary for the Bench to bind themselves down to taking a particular sum because they had once passed a resolution that another sum should be asked for, and he characterized this procedure as being in effect that the Bench say, "You have given us four lakhs, but we will see your four lakhs blowed because you won't give us all that we want." (Laughter.) He said it was very desirable to have a scheme that would meet the contingency of the dams of Vehar bursting, but he would ask if any of the members of the Bench really thought that these dams would burst before next monsoon, seeing that as the water was decreasing the tendency to burst was also bound to decrease. He therefore thought that the Bench should accept the four lakhs offered by Government which would enable a certain portion of the work to be done by this monsoon. He proposed as an amendment—

"That the offer of Government of the loan of four lakhs of rupees be accepted, and Government be requested to allow the work to be proceeded with; that Government be reminded that the cost of the scheme as modified by Mr. Ormiston and adopted by the Bench is 5 lakhs; and that they be requested to provide a lakh for this purpose."

Mr. Hart, M. I. C. E., in seconding the amendment, said—When, at a meeting of the Justices on the 11th of last month, Mr. Walton's scheme as modified by Mr. Ormiston, to whose professional judgment the matter had been referred, was adopted by a deliberate and formal resolution of the Bench, it might have been expected that the matter was disposed of, and that, as soon as funds were available, the work would have been started. It appears now, however, that owing to a difference between the Bench, as represented by Mr. Ormiston, and the Municipal Engineers regarding what is the right thing to do, a delay of nearly a month and a half has occurred. I believe the Commissioner wishes the Bench to be economical in spite of itself, and certainly it is a very healthy sign; but I doubt if it has helped us to a solution of our water difficulty. I hold the opinion that a Bench meeting is not the place to discuss questions of professional detail, but in such a case as this, it is clearly the duty of every engineer belonging to this body to form his opinion on the general questions of engineering fitness of the scheme and to express the result for the benefit of his non-professional brethren. This Toolsee question, as is usual in such matters, is one of mixed finance and engineering. I leave the former to others, and shall deal with the engineering point only. On looking into the Toolsee report it strikes me that our Executive Engineer has made out the worst possible case for us, as to the future of our water supply from Vehar; and although it is well to keep in view the most dire contingencies, yet I do not think it more than within the most extreme range of possibility that at the end of the hot season of 1874 we can be in the position he has shown we may be. If the condition of things he assumes were to come to pass, I believe that our *food* famine would be worse than our water famine. So long, however, as we have the sea we have the means of procuring water and food from, or by it, and the keeping of body and soul together is simply a question of money. From the published correspondence it appears that Mr. Ormiston has proposed four modifications in the scheme submitted to the Bench—1st, to widen and "steepen" the channel; 2nd, to add an inlet tower; 3rd, to strengthen the dam on the dividing ridge or crest; and 4th, to dispense with a waste weir on it. In the first of these modifications I for one entirely concur; because it is of the utmost importance that we get every drop of water we can into the Vehar Lake from the Toolsee catchment basin next monsoon. This, while our dams are low, we can only do by adding to the discharging power of our duct. With a rainfall of 12 inches in a day the discharge from Toolsee may be 500 cubic feet per second, while with the full bore discharge of the tunnel to Vehar will receive only 60 cubic feet per second, or ⅛th of what it might if the channel permitted. It is therefore right both to widen and make more steep the inclination of the channel. The second modification does not appear to me to be urgent, but I confess I do not like the proposed arrangement of sluices; however, I shall not waste time in a discussion of this point, as this meeting is no place for such. I do not mean wasting time, for it is sometimes wasted even here, but for the discussion of matters. The third I do not think absolutely necessary if we carry out the fourth modification; particularly as the section seems to me to be already much stronger than that recommended by Professor Rankine. Mr. Ormiston probably wishes to make assurance doubly sure. The fourth modification I consider an essential; the waste weir is always a weak point, and when placed at the root of the dam, as shown in the plan, it may, if the water finds any soft point in the rock, cause the dam to be turned at the flank. Besides I can see no great object to be gained by letting the waste water flow into Vehar without control. I think that every drop of water flowing out of Toolsee to Vehar should be fully under command. The waste water is sure to errode the surface of the ground and carry with it stuff into Vehar Lake to its detriment. It appears, however, provided we accept our Engineer's calculations regarding the amount of rainfall collected in the Toolsee tank, that the gathering ground and storeage are fairly balanced and that therefore the weir will have very little to do. The water-cushion is an accessory to dams used as weir, and will probably be found necessary below the weir of the large dam. This is a matter to be decided on by those who have seen the ground which Mr. Ormiston probably has. The matter of the inlet tower does not press; it can be done *next* year, while the dams are being completed; or in any future year, when the Vehar Lake falls 3 or 4 feet; and at the worst, by sacrificing something less than a year's collection the tower may be constructed. I think, however, an inlet tower is a preferable arrangement to the shaft and sluice as designed. I hope that no more time will be lost, and that the amendment which Captain Baker has proposed will be carried.

Major Payne Barras—I will not trouble you a minute, but I am sick and tired of this. I see that the Toolsee scheme is to be lost in an ocean, I may say, of theorems. We want wheelbarrows and navigators and workmen, and we want to go at and on with it. I have attended these meetings about water schemes until I am tired of them—sick and tired of the name of water schemes. I am tired of them. As I said before, we want navigators, wheelbarrows, and workmen, and we want to go on with it at once. (A Voice—On Monday morning.) Yes, on Monday morning it ought to be begun. I say I am tired of going on after this fashion. We all know that in the time of the Mahrattas there was a thirteen years' famine in this country. I don't suppose any one of you here know it. (Laughter.) I don't suppose any of you know it, but there are books at the other end of this hall that will tell you all about it. (Renewed laughter.) Another thing is, we are in the position of a horse that was very thin indeed. One day a gentleman came to the owner of the horse and said to him, "Why, your horse is very thin; you had better turn him out." And the master said, "Yes, I will." So he took the horse to the gate of the field—it was in the month of January—and he said, "Now, horse, if you can live till next June you shall get a bellyful of grass." I suppose he did not live, for it was a dreadful frost, and there was no grass. So it is with us. We are striving for water, and we get scientific knowledge which we do not want to hear. I do not want to hear their knowledge at all; I want plenty of water for poor people; and the more water we have the more health we shall have in the town. We do not want theorists; we want able men. Let us have plenty of water for God's sake, and less talking. (Hear, hear, and laughter.)

Mr. Bogney expressed his agreement with the remarks of Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee, and said that Mr. Walton's figures should be very closely scrutinized.

Dr. Blaney said he felt it necessary to give his reasons for supporting Mr. Ormiston's proposition. One reason was that he, along with many of his brother Justices, having implicit faith in Mr. Ormiston's professional abilities and his thorough knowledge of the subject, gave in his adhesion to the resolution adopted on the 11th January; and the arguments advanced by Mr. Ormiston in his report seemed to him more convincing than any that had been advanced by those who opposed the resolution. He looked upon the present state of affairs in connection with the Toolsee scheme as a calamity to be lamented; but if Mr. Ormiston thought the work could not now be satisfactorily entered upon it would be more than madness to go on with it. Nothing could give him greater pleasure than to hear Mr. Ormiston say it was possible before next monsoon to build the dam even to the height of 35 feet, as originally proposed by Mr. Russel Aitken. He would not go on splitting questions about the difference between

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

four and five lakhs. There was plenty of time afterwards for that. The question was, could the work go on satisfactory now? if not they should accept Mr. Ormiston's advance and let it stand over for another year.

Mr. Ormiston, in replying on the whole debate, said—In mentioning Mr. Walton's name, Sir, I ought perhaps to have said the Executive Engineer. I do not suppose that practically it makes any difference, and I do not require any one to tell me that there should be no personalities. I have no intentions of that kind. I have the best feelings towards Mr. Walton, but I look upon it that the Executive Engineer has not obeyed orders. Mr. Hope says the Executive Engineer is his subordinate; therefore I transfer to him all the censure I formerly applied to Mr. Walton. I think that if Mr. Hope knew me as well as others here do, he would not impute to me any want of moral courage in blaming any one who deserves it. I mentioned his name simply because I thought he was an officer under this Bench. If, however, he is a subordinate of Mr. Hope's, I transfer all the censure which I formerly imputed to Mr. Walton to Mr. Hope, and I mean that it should stick there. I hope that what I have said here will be considered strictly official, and will not interfere with the friendship which, I trust, subsists between Mr. Hope and myself, and which I should be sorry if any words I have said were too severe. One remark I should like to make. We are in a somewhat extraordinary position. If the Bench discusses a project here and decides upon sending it to Government for sanction either for the work itself or for the funds, it puts us in an extraordinary position if the executive officer or the Commissioner goes to Government without informing us and makes a communication in direct opposition to us.

Mr. Hope—I did not do so.

Mr. Ormiston—I understood you to say you did—that you would consider it your duty to remonstrate with Government against the propriety of agreeing to the wishes of the Bench in this matter.

Mr. Hope—I said in future, and if Government consult me I shall certainly give my own opinion.

Mr. Ormiston—Mr. Wood mentioned something about pipes. Captain Tulloch in his report on Toolsee thinks as I do. He says—"Against this it may be urged that the Vehar pipes may not stand the pressure. This is true of the mains only, all the other pipes are strong enough." With respect to carrying on during the remainder of the year I see no objection to it if the Commissioner will do what the Bench want. But if he will not carry out this scheme either in part or in its entirety, I certainly say do not begin. The great objection I have to going on with it in its present state lies in commencing work before schemes are thoroughly matured. It is unwise in any case to commence work before your plans are ready, and I see no reason for departing from that principle in this particular instance. If the Bench choose to do it they do it at their own peril, but I certainly shall give no countenance to it.

On a division Mr. Ormiston's proposition was carried by a majority of five, fourteen voting for the proposition and nine for the amendment.

It was then proposed by Mr. Connon, and seconded by Mr. T. C. Hope,—"That in consequence of Tuesday, the 27th inst., being appointed as the day for general thanksgiving for the recovery of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, the adjourned special meeting for the consideration of the Budget, and the adjourned quarterly meeting be adjourned until Thursday, the 29th February, instant."

The motion was carried, and the Chairman adjourned the meeting until Thursday, the 29th inst., at 3 P.M.

INDIAN ITEMS.

Coconada River.—The Madras Government have sanctioned the estimate, amounting to Rupees 6,278, for the construction of a new sea punt to be employed in dredging the Coconada river.

We understand that the title of "Rajah Bahadoor" will be conferred on the Rajah of Palnohur, in Orissa, in consideration of his services to the State in suppressing certain disturbances in Khinjore a few years ago. He will also receive a sword.—*Indian Mirror.*

During the month of December the death-rate in the Central Provinces was 1 6 per thousand, or a total of 11,915 deaths in a population of 7,225,720. No less than 9,080 of these deaths are attributed to fever, and 47 to snake-bites and wild animals.

At a meeting of the Hitakari Sabha, held on Monday evening, the members of the Sabha unanimously adopted some resolutions expressive of their heartfelt regret at the death of His Excellency the Viceroy, who was the patron of the Sabha for the last two years.—*Indian Daily News.*

Respect for Lord Mayo.—At a meeting of the Hindoo community of Bangalore on the 18th instant, it was resolved to prepare an address of condolence to Lady Mayo, and to close all Hindoo schools for three days, and all Hindoo shops for one day, as a mark of respect to the memory of the late Viceroy.

The Model Farm, Cawnpore.—The experiments with cotton at the Model Farm, Cawnpore, have resulted in putting it beyond doubt that the Model Farm at Cawnpore is not suitable for the growth of cotton. It is true that the season was unfavourable, and that the drainage defective; but on the other hand superior care was given to the choice of gound and manure, and to the details of cultivation. The result was a qualified failure. —*Pioneer.*

The Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, not wishing to leave the telegraph line for the present, has abandoned his proposed visits to Rupar, and the Chiefs of Pattiala, Jhind, and Nabha, and marches from Ambala to Loodhiana and Firozpore, which he reaches about the 1st of March. The levee and durbar of His Honor at Ambala was countermanded in consequence of the news of the assassination of His Excellency the Viceroy.—*Indian Public Opinion.*

The Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal has sanctioned the introduction of Sir W. Armstrong's hydraulic crane on the Calcutta Port Commissioners' jetties at a cost of Rs. 1,27,780.—*Englishman.*

Lotteries on the English Derby have been stopped in Calcutta, but still seem to flourish in the Punjab, as we are told that the Great Northern India Derby Sweep will come off as usual this year.—*Ibid.*

A Dishonest Treasurer.—The treasurer of the Raipore Treasury is said to have absconded, leaving a deficiency in the money under his charge of upwards of Rs. 21,000. His securities have paid up part of this sum.—*Ibid.*

Octroi Duties at Agra.—The merchants, traders, and dealers in cotton, silk, and other fabrics at Agra, have petitioned the Lieutenant-Governor against the maximum tax of Rs. 1-8 per cent. imposed by the Agra Municipality on the abovementioned goods on entering that city. They had formerly petitioned the Municipality, who reduced the tax on cotton fabrics to 12 annas, but kept that on the other articles at the maximum, and the merchants, not being satisfied with this, have now appealed to higher authority.—*Ibid.*

Gunpowder on Boardships.—The Commissioner of the Port of Calcutta, alarmed at the consequences which might have arisen if the fifty pounds of powder on board the Lady Melville, when she caught fire, had exploded, have recommended that the quantity of powder which ships should be allowed to bring into port should be restricted to five pounds instead of fifty. To prevent unnecessary delay to vessels in landing and re-embarking their powder at Moiapore, the Commissioners propose to keep a powder boat constantly lying off the magazine to take powder to and from ships without any charge. The Lieutenant Governor has caused the Commissioner's letter to be published in the *Calcutta Gazette*, and if no serious objections are raised, a bill will be introduced into the Bengal Council restricting the quantity of powder to be brought into port as recommended.—*Ibid.*

Earnings of Railways.—The last *Gazette of India* contains a statement of the total earnings and expenses of the different lines of railway in India, for the half-year ending 30th June 1871. The proportion of expenses to receipts is, we observe, again lowest on the East Indian Main Line—the expenses being about 40 per cent of the receipts. On the Madras, Great Indian Peninsula, Bombay and Baroda, and Eastern Bengal lines, the proportion averages about 55 per cent; but the Punjab and Delhi, we are sorry to see, retains its unenviable pre-eminence—the proportion of expenses to earnings being nearly 90 per cent. It does seem as if there was something utterly and radically wrong in the management when the receipts amount to only Rs. 25,47,541, and the expenses to no less than Rs. 22,79,491.

The Mines of Tenasserim.—We understand that an experienced European miner has arrived in Moulmein to work some of the rich mineral deposits in the southern districts of Tenasserim under Messrs. Meloseh Hollman & Co. of Moulmein. We trust this enterprising firm may find their operations in mining successful, as there is little doubt of the great mineral wealth of British Burmah. Capital and European labour however have hitherto been sadly wanting.—*Rangoon Mail*, Feb. 17.

Charles Pascal late accountant in the Bank of Bengal was on Thursday brought up before the Town Magistrate charged with forgery and using as genuine forged documents knowing them to be forged. It came out in evidence that Mr. Goldenburg's of Mandalay was the account with which the prisoner had tampered, and two forged cheques were produced which the prisoner acknowledged he had forged. Mr. Elmes barrister-at-law who appeared for the prosecution asked for an adjournment which was granted until Tuesday next to enable further investigation to be made regarding twenty-one other cheques which the prisoner was thought to have forged.—*Ibid.*

RUMOURED ASSASSINATIONS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "PIONEER."

Dear Sir,—For the past few days the good people of Lucknow have helped each other into believing that the Commissioner of Agra has been assassinated, and that an attempt has been made to murder the Commissioner of Fyzabad, who, however, has escaped with a wound! We are much surprised to find you make no mention of these startling occurrences, and incline to the belief that all the Indian journals are bound over to silence as a matter of policy—questionable policy if it be so. If, on the other hand, there is no foundation for such rumours, so persistently spread abroad, the sooner their falsity is exposed the better, for the public will continue to credit the rumours till some of the leading papers deny their truth.

A

Dr. De Jongh's Light Brown Cod Liver Oil.—In describing its unequalled efficacy in general debility, R. Dalton, Esq., District Medical Officer at Bury St. Edmunds, observes: "I have not the slightest confidence in any other kind. The effects of Dr. de Jongh's Oil are sure and most remarkable, especially in that broken-down state of health and strength which usually precedes and favours tubercular deposit. I take it, and like it, unmixed with anything, as being the most agreeable way." Sold only in capsuled Imperial Half-pints, Pints and Quarts, by all Chemists, Druggists and Storekeepers. Sole Consignees, Ansar, Harford, and Co., 77, Strand, London.

THE GROUNDING OF THE SUSSEX.

The following resolution has been passed by Government with reference to the grounding of the ship Sussex on the night of the 11th January, near the Carunjah shoal:—

"The Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council confirms the finding of the Court, and desires to receive the advice of the Harbour and Pilotage Board as to the manner in which the pilot, Mr. Christopher Smith's, neglect should be punished. When this shall have been determined, the finding of the Court will be published and the proceedings be sent to the Board of Trade."

THE WEATHER AND THE CROPS.

DHARWAR COTTON REPORT.

Dharwar, 22nd February.

The latest telegram from Home received here is that of 17th instant, quoting Fair Dhollera at Liverpool on that date 8½d. market firm, and for arrivals strong.

In old cotton there has been nothing done on European account, either here or on the Coast; the quality of both the Sawginned and Compta remaining being of very poor description. About 300 docras a day are being sent to the Coast ports for sale, which are bought up by natives there for shipment to Bombay; they consist principally of inferior Sawginned and very seedy Compta.

Of the new crop we have nothing fresh to report. Picking is progressing, and the weather during the fortnight has been unusually hot for this time of year; the plants in the extreme northern district of Dharwar, and in the greater part of Kulladghee, are reported to be very poor indeed, stunted in growth and almost bare of bolls. About 200 docras only of new Sawginned have been cleaned, and despatched to Bombay on sample orders.

Purchasers are experiencing the greatest difficulty this season in making contracts for new Sawginned for April and May shipment. Dealers decline to contract for future delivery at all, the consequence is that instead of several thousand bales being already contracted for, as would have been the case if they had pursued the same system as they had done for many years past scarcely a contract has been yet made; trustworthy dealers to whom it is safe to make advances, decline to sell at all, they say they fear the possible result of another American war, and prefer for the present to sell only ready cotton, and as there is none yet procurable in bulk, business is for the present at a complete standstill.

The price is nominally Rs. 270 f. o. b. Carwar April and May shipment.

Samples of new Compta are now in the market and show well. Dealers offer small parcels for May shipment from Carwar at Rs. 240.

The shipments from Compta are as follows:—

		Sawginned.	Compta.
To Bombay, from 1st to 14th February	Docras	3,776	2,068
Previously reported	,,	73,218	28,695
		76,994	30,763
To Carwar, from 1st to 14th February	,,	0	0
Previously reported	,,	2,693	135
		2,693	135
Total docras		79,687	30,898

The shipments from Carwar are as follows:—

	Sawginned.		Compta.	
	Bales.	Docras.	Bales.	Docras.
To Bombay, from 31st January to 13th February	1,031	113	105	2,905
Previously reported	2,285	20,886	600	10,319
	3,316	20,999	705	13,224
To Europe. Previously reported	8,793	0	2,057	0
Total	12,109	20,999	2,762	13,224

Exchange—Owing to the absence of busines there has been no demand for money, and rates remain unaltered.

Robertson Brothers & Co.,
Represented in Bombay by Messrs. Blay and Mackintosh.

Bengal.—The official reports from all parts of Bengal for the week ended the 17th of February are most satisfactory, the only districts of which an unfavourable account is given being those of Julpigori and Darjeeling. In the former the spring-crops are poor from want of rain, and the price of rice is rising, whilst the crops in Sikkin have fallen short from serious causes, but no scarcity is apprehended, "as the people can always find enough to eat from yams and other jungle produce."—*Englishman.*

Central Provinces.—Rain is still wanted in some districts of the Central Provinces, though in others we are told that it would do more harm than good, as the wheat is nearly ready for cutting. Frost has injured some of the crops in the Sagar district, but in the majority of the districts the prospects are reported to be either good or favourable. The health of the people was generally good, and fever appeared to be less prevalent.—*Ibid.*

REMOVAL OF THE VICEROY'S REMAINS FROM GOVERNMENT HOUSE.

The Funeral Ceremony.

[FROM A CORRESPONDENT.]

Wednesday morning last was set apart by the authorities at Calcutta for the embarkation of the body of His Excellency the late Viceroy. H.M.S. gunboat Daphne had been brought alongside the Custom-house jetty, which was draped with black cloth from the entrance gates to the river-side. The mourners and spectators were assembled at Government House at 6-30 A.M., where places were allotted, without regard to precedence of rank, to members of the Christian community of Calcutta on the steps of the Grand Staircase. The number of these was necessarily limited for want of space. The platform in the centre of the staircase was reserved for the Bishop of Calcutta—who conducted the very impressive service—the officiating clergy, the choir, and the Christian members of the procession. All others were provided with places on the north-east and north-west sides of the Government House enclosure. At 7 o'clock the solemn funeral service commenced, and seemed to make a deep impression upon the hearts of all present. The voices were accompanied in a very effective manner by the band of H. M.'s 14th Regiment and by a harmonium. The body was then carried in solemn procession to the jetty. The whole of the streets through which the procession passed were lined with spectators, as were also the verandahs, parapets, and windows of the houses. The Calcutta Volunteers formed the escort. The funeral was very numerously and respectably attended, notwithstanding the filthy state of the roads occasioned by a heavy fall of hail and rain in the course of the night. All classes were represented—save your Bombay friends the Parsees. Of course there are but few Parsees in Calcutta, but I must say I was disappointed that they did not think it worth while to send a representative to the ceremony. The whole of the shops along the line of route were closed, and everywhere the most marked solemnity was observable.

(*Englishman*, Feb. 22.)

Early yesterday morning an open-air funeral service was celebrated over the remains of the late Viceroy, previous to their removal for embarkation on board H.M.S. Daphne. The coffin containing the remains was placed on a gun-carriage at the foot of the Grand Staircase. It was covered with a Union Jack, and the pall-bearers, who were the same as on the occasion of the procession on Saturday stood round it. At sunrise twenty-one guns were fired from the Fort, and at 7 o'clock a procession of 50 surpliced choristers, headed by Mr. Frye, the organist of the Cathedral, and followed by the Bishop of Calcutta and other members of the Clergy, filed out of Government House, and took its place on the Grand Staircase among the congregation which had assembled on the steps to take part in the service. At the same time the chief mourners joined the congregation. The bodyguard, sailors, and marines, were drawn up before and about the coffin, and the Calcutta Volunteers, 400 strong, filled the northern avenue of the Government House enclosure.

The service commenced by the singing of Hymn No. 163 (Hymns Ancient and Modern): "When our heads are bowed with woe." After this the Bishop said—

"Know ye not that a Prince and a great man has fallen this day in Israel?

"I am the resurrection and the life, said the Lord: he that believeth in Me, though he were dead, yet shall be live; and whosoever liveth and believeth in Me shall never die."

Then was sung the ninetieth Psalm—*Domine refugium*—to a chant by Felton, after which was read a passage from the *Revelation of St. John* (Chapter xx. 11—xxii. 5.) The Anthem, "Man that is born of a woman," followed, being sung to music composed for the occasion by Mr. Frye.

The following Collect was then read:—

"Forasmuch as it hath pleased Thee, Almighty God, to take unto Thyself the soul of this our dear brother, we now commit his body to Thy gracious care, that it may be conveyed in safety to his country and native land, there to rest in hope of a blessed resurrection, when they that are in the graves shall hear the voice of the Son of God, and shall come forth, and when He shall change our vile bodies that they may be made like unto His glorious body, according to the mighty working whereby He is able to subdue all things unto Himself.—*Amen.*"

The Choir then sang, to the music of Dr. Buck of Norwich, the following:—

"I heard a voice from heaven, saying unto me, Write, From henceforth blessed are the dead which die in the Lord: even so saith the spirit: for they rest from their labours."

This was followed by the prayer—

"O Almighty God! Father of all mercies and God of all comfort, Thou hast taught us that we sorrow not, even as others who have no hope, for those who sleep in Jesus: we believe that He will bring them with Him at His glorious coming, as we trust He will this our brother; we beseech Thee, therefore, O Lord, give us grace to comfort ourselves with this Thy gracious promise: and grant, we pray Thee, that we may so order our life, and so wait for the coming of Thy dear Son, that we may be partakers in the joy of that Resurrection, and in the blessedness of that reunion in the glorious company of Thine elect which Thou hast promised to those who truly love and serve Thee: grant this, O Heavenly Father, for Jesus Christ's sake, our only Mediator and Advocate.—*Amen.*"

After the prayer, Hymn No. 114—Alleluia—was sung, and the service then concluded with the Lord's Prayer and the Benediction. After the service, twelve artillery horses were attached to the gun-carriage containing the coffin, and the procession was formed in the order noted in the official programme which we published on Tuesday. As the gun-carriage left the enclosure of Government House, a battery stationed in Dalhousie Square commenced firing a salute of twenty one minute guns.

The procession passed along Wellesley Place by the south-west angle of Delhousie Square—down Koila Ghat Street—along the Strand, the streets being lined throughout with troops, and the band playing the "Dead March" from *Saul*.

On arriving at the entrance to the Custom-house jetty, at the end of which the Daphne was lying, the scort formed an avenue, the horses were unyoked, and the gun-carriage was drawn along the jetty by sailors. On arriving at the landing wharf, the coffin was lifted off the carriage by crane, and carried through an aperture prepared in the raised black screen, which covered the side of the ship, on board the Daphne.

The entrance to the jetty and the railings on both sides were draped with black. After the coffin was placed on board the Daphne the procession dispersed, the escort and troops being marched off under the orders of the Brigadier-General. The Daphne left without delay, receiving as she passed Fort William a salute of twenty-one guns from the Ramparts.

ANOTHER FANATIC "SENT FROM HEAVEN" TO COMMIT MURDER.

A correspondent writing to the *Delhi Gazette* from Mussoorie, on the 20th inst., says:—

"'Tis not every day, or week, that your scribe from these lofty diggings can record such a sensational event as an attempt to strangle a lady. A few circumstances connected with the affair may be of interest. No doubt the man, an "Aganee" from Ladak, is a madman—at least subject to periodical fits of insanity, so his *bhai bunds* (brethren) state, and that they are in the habit of confining him for a few days when under their influence. He is a Mahomedan, named "Abdool Rhyman." From what has transpired, the attack could never have been a premeditated one, for he never saw the lady before; at the same time, if assistance had not promptly arrived, he would doubtless have strangled her, for on being questioned as to where he had come from, he replied, "I've just come from heaven, and been sent by God to take her life. I've taken one already, and have been frustrated in taking this second one by the timely arrival of a gentleman!" He is a most powerful man. As a proof, he snapped the handcuffs (iron) soon after they were put on him, and when put into the *havalat* broke the wooden framework of rails and got out. I am told that when being taken along, guarded by four peelers with drawn swords, the prisoner turned suddenly round and gave a cough; this so alarmed the valiant guard that they bolted north, south, east, and west, much to the astonishment of the prisoner! He is now at Deyrah, awaiting trial, but I fear he can receive no punishment under the Criminal Code, as he was supposed to be *non compos mentis*, but it is to be hoped he will be sent where he will have no further opportunity of acting under supernatural or any other agency! He is only fit for a lunatic asylum. I am sorry to say the lady's nervous system has sustained a severe shock which has caused serious indisposition."

THE WORKING OF THE INCOME-TAX IN THE NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

From C. A. Elliott, Officiating Secretary to the Government, North-Western Provinces; to R. B. Chapman, Esq., Secretary to the Government of India, Financial Department,—dated Allahabad, the 25th January 1872.

Sir,—In forwarding for submission to His Excellency the Governor-General in Council the Revenue Board's Report on the working of the Income-tax in 1870-71, and this Government's review of the same, I am directed to request especial attention to the extracts from the reports of certain Collectors, and the general remarks in paras. 25 and 27 of the Board's Report.

2. The Collectors quoted by the Board are among the most experienced officials in the country, and their views are entitled to attention. His Honor would point especially to the opinion of Mr. Jenkinson, the Collector of Saharunpore, an able officer, and second to none in these provinces in knowledge of the people and in zeal. There is undoubtedly a basis of truth for what he says in respect of the tendency of the tax to alienate the people from the local representatives of Government, and to sow distrust and dislike between them and those superior officials to whom they have been used to look up for guidance, protection, and advice.

3. Putting aside the general difficulties connected with the administration of the tax, already frequently discussed, and perhaps in some degree essential and ineradicable, three alterations in the existing system are suggested which would, as His Honor believes, very greatly diminish the evils and unpopularity of the tax.

4. One of these is the frequent variations in the conditions of assessment. The Board in their 25th para. give as an instance of this the change lately made in the calculation of the profits from land. Last year a zemindar, paying a revenue of Rs. 1,350, was assessed on an assumed profit of Rs. 900; this year, on an assumed profit of Rs. 1,350. The zemindar will not fail to compare the tax he is called upon to pay with that demanded from a trader, who last year paid the same as himself, and this year pays less. As was pointed out in my No. 10J A, dated 16th November, this class of men do not read the Acts or proceedings of Government, and seldom or never see a newspaper; we have hardly any means of explaining to them the grounds on which any change in the mode of calculating their profits is based. The result alone is communicated to them in the shape of an additional demand, accompanied, perhaps, with some confused or unintelligible statement by a native official, and it is no wonder if some suspicion of fraud or irritation at supposed injustice rankles in their minds.

5. The second point is the lowness of the limit of assessment. Messrs. Dashwood and Robertson have forcibly remarked with what severity the rapidly increased rate, which culminated in 1870-71, pressed on the lowest classes. This evil has, however, been in a large degree removed in the current year, although His Honor could wish that the higher minimum of Rs. 1,000, proposed last year, had been accepted. However, the relief obtained by the exclusion of incomes below Rs. 750 has been very great, and, taken in combination with the lowered rate, has acted as a sedative on the anxiety and irritation that prevailed last year. In corroboration, the Lieutenant-Governor may mention that, so far, he has been met with but few reclamations against the tax in his present tour.

6. The third evil, as mentioned by the Board in their 27th para., is the inconvenience of the date at which the Income-tax Acts are passed. Being brought in with the Budget, and passed in March, they are promulgated at a time when the cold weather is over and personal inquiries by European officers are hardly possible. Hence for more than half the year the tax is practically to a great extent in abeyance, or else the first assessments are made through solely native organs. Objections cannot be heard, or local inquiries carried on, till the ensuing November. Collection is delayed, and the balances at the close of the year are large. If the incidence of the tax for the coming year were always known in November or December, the assessment could be completed before the hot weather began, and being made more directly under European supervision, there would be fewer objections and appeals, and less harassing of the people.

7. This proposal to dissociate the Act from the Budget leads His Honor on to add to the above suggestions for improvement in details the following more general opinion on the bearing of the tax financially. Sir William Muir has never condemned the main principle of the Income-tax (if additional revenue must be raised) in its application to the money classes and wealthy traders. It is apparently the only way in which they can be specially reached, and it is but right and fair that these should freely contribute to the expenses of a Government in the benefits of which they so largely participate. But it may be questioned whether the tax should be made (as it has been to some extent of late) the mainstay for the adjustment of Imperial finance, resorted to as a means of equaring the accounts of the year, its rate and reach varying with the amount of the annual deficit or the prospects of the coming revenue. It would seem wiser, and more statesman-like, in dealing with a people so impatient of inquisition, so suspicious of change, and so difficult to reach by our explanations, to make the tax precise and unwarying both in its reach and in the condition of its assessment. In short, His Honor would urge on His Excellency's Government the principle that the rate of assessment, once fixed on a wide view of the temper of the people and capacity of their resources at a reasonable figure, should remain so without variation; and that neither condition nor rate should be lightly changed, otherwise than on the occurrence of a great emergency, such indeed as would both justify the change in the opinion of the people, and be capable of easy explanation to them. As in the assessment of landed profits, so in the assessment of incomes,—the more fixity and permanency arrived at, the greater will be the feeling of rest and of confidence. In proportion as such a state of comparative permanency can be approached, the suspicion and irritation, the fraud and oppression, and the other evils now incident to the tax, would be diminished, the pressure on the people would be lightened, and the action of the Government would be better understood, and its motives more fully appreciated.

THE NOAKHALLY DISTURBANCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ENGLISHMAN."

Sir,—As the information which has appeared in your paper of the 29th January and 1st February concerning the census riot at Shonadiah is far from correct, I, being a resident of the district and an acquaintance of Mr. Munro (the officer who was wounded, and not Mr. Bolst, as stated,) will endeavour to give you the true facts of the case.

The people of Shonadiah had declared previously that they would not allow the census to be taken. On this information reaching Mr. Munro, he rode out to the village, accompanied by three constables, all unarmed. He was told on the road that men were collected, but as he could not see any, he proceeded to the village, and had not been five minutes in it when he was attacked on all sides by men armed with "lattees." All attempts to pacify were answered by "Mar, mar Captain-sahib!" A very unequal fight continued through the village and on to a long "Maidan," when Mr. Munro, seeing the numbers increase every minute, determined to leg it. That seemed to give them more pluck, and a very hot pursuit was made after him for 1½ miles, blows being exchanged freely on the road. His right hand was rendered useless by a blow he received on the way, and an attempt was again made by him to quiet the blood-hounds, as he called them. They surrounded him, pretending that they wished to come to terms, when he was pinned from behind. His stick, the only weapon of defence he had, was snatched from him, and he himself felled to the ground. Thinking he was done for, they walked away, when some old friendly Mahomedans came from a village close by, poured water over him, and gave him some to drink. This so revived him that he was enabled to get on his pins again. The Shonadiah folks, enraged at seeing the change, rushed back to the attack with shouts of "Mar Feringhee!" but Mr. Munro showed them his heels for another mile and a half, when he scrambled on his pony, which was on dawk on the road, and galloped into Noakhally to the Magistrate. This village has always had a bad name, and there is no truth whatever in the report of any "zulum" having been committed by the enumerators. It would have been more than their lives were worth to have attempted anything of the sort in Shonadiah.

The census, I believe, has been taken in Shonadiah; but Mr. Munro said that the second time he went to the village, there was nothing except three bullocks and a *lota* to be seen there. As far as the census is concerned, Mr. Munro will be able to answer for himself. Eight of the men who attacked Mr. Munro have been sentenced to 4 years' imprisonment and a fine, and eight others to 1½ years and a fine. This is the only disturbance of the sort we have heard of in this district concerning the census.

M. SMITH.

AFGHANISTAN.

7th February.—The following news from Herat has been received:—

"Sirdar Mohamed Yakoob Khan has fortified Herat and has arranged all matters satisfactorily. The Sirdar, it is said, has made up his mind not to go and receive, or to see any English gentleman who may come to Herat. The Sirdar is encamped near the Khankah, which is situated a little distance from the city on the Mushhed road. It has been reported he was going to march for Herat. In short, the Sirdar's intention is not to allow any European to go into Herat."

8th.—The following news from Bokhara has been given by an arrival:—

"The new Russian troops have arrived at Charjoee. The building materials for a cantonment are being stored. Hill tea is realising a better price than the China. There are about thirty lacs of rupees' worth of hill tea in Turkistan. If the merchants dispose of the tea soon they will become wealthy, otherwise they will become bankrupts."

9th.—The Ameer is going to have a new cantonment and a prison built in the English style. The Punjabee and Hindoostanee prisoners will be sent to Turkistan, and the Cabulees will be imprisoned here. The buildings will be commenced after Nouroze.

LITERARY GARBAGE.

(*Saturday Review*, Jan. 27.)

A publisher whom we will not name has sent us a packet of books with which we are at a loss to know what to do. We have glanced at a few pages, and have no desire to read any more. We should be very sorry to find a place for the volumes on our shelves, and still more to promote their circulation by giving them away. Even in the fragmentary form in which they might be sent to the butterman or used for domestic purposes, there is no saying what contamination a stray sheet might not carry with it. In short, there is only one satisfactory way of disposing of the gift, and that is to put it at once in the fire. In doing so, however, we cannot refrain from making a protest, in the name both of decency and art, against the publication, or rather, we should say, republication, of such works as those which we have just consigned to the grate. These six volumes contain the "Plays, Histories, and Novels of the ingenious Mrs. Aphra Behn," reproduced, as regards paper, type, copperplates, and binding, in exact imitation of the original editions, and without the slightest curtailment or modification of the original text. It may be admitted that, if Mrs. Behn was to be reproduced at all, there was no use in trying to make her decent. Expurgation would have been a fruitless labour. Shakspeare may be Bowdlerized, so might Dryden, and even Congreve might be made to yield some solid residuum of wit and sense at the bottom of a Puritan crucible. But Mrs. Behn is nothing if not indecent, and would disappear bodily under any process of purification. When the experiment was completed, it would be found that there was nothing left except the covers of the volumes. The publisher of the present edition is, to do him justice, above the mock modesty of asterisks and dashes. If anybody wants to know exactly what Mrs. Behn wrote, and what sort of stuff her contemporaries relished, he will find it all here, as rank and feculent as when first produced. Time has not staled the foulness of the ordure. It appears that copies of Mrs. Behn's writings have become very scarce, and, as they fetch high prices, it may be inferred that there is a keen demand for them. There is a fashion in these things, and Aphra has been picked out of the gutter in which she has lain so long. She is still perhaps to be found here and there in the dusty, worm-eaten libraries of old country houses; but, as a rule, we imagine, she has been ejected from all decent society for a generation or two. It may be remembered that Sir Walter Scott's grand-aunt, Mrs. Keith of Ravelstone, desired in her old age to refresh her recollection of Mrs. Behn's works, which, as a girl, she had often heard read aloud for the amusement of a fashionable company in London. "Take back your bonny Mrs. Behn," she said, returning the volume, "and, if you will take my advice, put her in the fire; for I found it impossible to get through the very first novel." She was ashamed at eighty years of age, and sitting alone, to find herself reading it. The revived taste for these works, if there really is a revived taste, must necessarily be morbid and artificial; indeed, it may be called rather a letch than a taste. It must be presumed that a publisher would not go to the expense of reprinting such books unless he saw good reason to expect a market for them. There can be no doubt, we fear, that there is a market, and from the commercial point of view, a very good market, for a certain kind of salacious literature, although it is possible that Mr. Behn may prove, not perhaps too indecent, but at least too stupidly brutish even for the most depraved taste of these days. In looking through the catalogues of several well-known dealers in second-hand books, we have been struck by the prominence given to the class of works which are sometimes described by the mild technical designation of *Facetiæ*. Within the last year or two, the number of the dealers who make these wares the staple of their business, and the openness, and even demonstrativeness, with which they advertise their erotic character, appears to have increased in a very marked way. If the title of a work is not sufficiently explicit, stimulating comments are appended as an incitement to purchase it. We find, for example, *Contes à rire* recommended as "a very curious collection of amatory tales or novels;" and lest the peculiar flavour of Crebillon should not be generally known, it is mentioned that his writings are of "a very singular and free character."

It has apparently become a regular, and, if we may judge from the scale of prices, a highly lucrative, branch of bookselling, to seek out all the literary nastiness of past generations for the gratification of eager and wealthy amateurs. The Society for the Suppression of Vice has done good service, for which it deserves better support than it receives, in helping to put down the more obscure purveyors of indecency; but when one hole is stopped one another is opened. It would seem that there are booksellers, with handsome shops in conspicuous parts of the town, who still contrive to do a brisk business in a similar line, not only with impunity, but with profit, and with little, if any, disguise. In the catalogue of a West-end book-shop we lately found a collection of "Nude figures and other free subjects, carefully mounted on stout drawing-paper, and bound in a handsome atlas folio-volume, half red Turkey morocco, cloth sides, ornamental tooled gilt back, gilt edges, patent locks and key," marked at 10*l.* 10*s.*, with a note appended—"This collection cannot be sent on approval." We have heard that the British Museum was at one time infested with readers who had a predilection for books of the short which is sometimes called "curious" and sometimes "free," until the Secretary established a rule that works of this kind should be shown only in a particular room, and in the presence of attendants of severe mien, specially appointed for the purpose—an ordeal which soon checked the abuse. Private dealers naturally encourage a taste to which they owe their gains, and occasionally, it is said, indulge regular customers with the run of their shelves, and the freedom of the little back room which contains their choicest treasures. A party of connoisseurs revelling in the masterpieces of literary or artistic obscenity, suggests some curious reflections. The passion for notoriety, the rage for distinction of any kind, sometimes plays strange pranks; but it is difficult to realize the elation of the man whose bosom swells with the proud consciousness that he is pointed out in society as possessing a finer collection of nasty books and prurient pictures than any one else. Rich bindings of morocco and gold would seem to suggest convivial uses for the volumes which are thus ostentatiously arrayed, although the locks intimate that the exhibition is reserved for a select fellowship.

We have certainly no intention of entering upon a critical examination of Mrs. Behn's writings. It may be said of her indecency, as of the indecency of another dramatist of the same period, that it is protected against critics as a skunk is protected against the hunters; it is safe because it is too filthy to handle, and too noisome to approach. In literary style, in dramatic ingenuity, in delineation of character, her works are as poor and commonplace as anything that can be imagined. The characters are little better than lay figures, and even in the labelling there is a strange poverty of invention. A mean and cowardly fellow, who is or has been a Commonwealth man; a dashing rake, who is of course a Tory, who despises marriage, and who succeeds with the women rather by bullying than coaxing; one or two weak and wanton women, who are all in love with the scamp, and ready, like ripe fruit, to fall at a touch or a breath—these are the types which are reproduced with tiresome monotony. The men are either canting rogues or heartless libertines; the women are ladies of quality who are taken for courtesans, or courtesans who, from the assimilation of manners, find no difficulty in passing themselves off as persons of quality. And this description of the characters is also a description of the plot, which, with some small variations in detail, is always the same wire-drawn story of licentious intrigue and complicated amours, assignations and mistakes of identity, courting and scuffling, with occasionally, when the fun begins to flag, a rush of the company in their night-clothes across the stage. We do not accept wit as an excuse for indecency, but there are books which may be read for their wit in spite of their indecency. But if Mrs. Behn is read at all, it can only be from a love of impurity for its own sake, for rank indecency of the dullest, stupidest, grossest kind, unrelieved by the faintest gleam of wit or sensibility. Even if one were not revolted by the obscenity, one would be oppressed by the wearisome inanity of the dialogue before one had read more than a page or two It is difficult to conceive any human creature, with intelligence enough to read at all, reading through six volumes of such vapid and disgusting nonsense. We have here at least a proof that dullness and indecorum are quite compatible.

We know, of course, all that can be said in favour of such books as illustrations of art and archæology. We admit at once that Mrs. Behn's novels and plays, like a great deal of worthless and noxious stuff of the same kind, cannot be ignored by historical students. That they should have been so popular when first produced, and that a century later they should still have been read aloud for the amusement of good society, are facts which must effect our estimate of the culture and morality of those periods. The works of Mrs. Behn are part of the history of Puritanism. The outbreak of debauchery which followed, and was to some extent produced by, the fanatical austerities of the Commonwealth, is illustrated by the profligacy of the *City Heiress*, and the *Feigned Courtesans, or a Night's Intrigue.* Even in her own day, however, Mrs. Behn's works had a scandalous reputation, and Pope, who could stand a good deal in that way, was startled by her audacity:—

> The stage, how loosely doth Astræa tread,
> Who fairly puts her characters to bed!

It is true that this did not prevent her from attaining honourable burial in Westminster Abbey, and it is a pity her books could not have been put to rot with her bones. That they should now be disinterred from the obscurity into which they have happily fallen is surely inexcusable. For historical purposes there are copies enough in public libraries and private collections, and the general reader may be content to accept on trust the assurance that all he would learn from perusing them himself would be that they are very dull and very indecent. We were startled the other day to find a weekly paper—not *Reynolds's*, as might perhaps be supposed, but a literary journal of some pretensions—declaring effusively that "all students of English literature will be grateful" for this reprint of Mrs. Behn, and that "a larger public may now find entertainment, and should find nothing but profit, in studying" her writings. The idea of getting any good out of such books as these reminds one of the philosopher of Laputa who endeavoured to extract the elements of food from the refuse of humanity. The critic admits regretfully that "the best passages cannot be quoted," but he does not appear to be conscious of the inconsistency of welcoming the reprint of what he is himself afraid or ashamed to reproduce in his own pages. In a recent prosecution a question was raised as to how far the reproduction in a popular form of well-known works of art of a "free" character comes under Lord Campbell's Act; but the repentance of the defendants, and their promise not to repeat the offence, spared the magistrate the necessity of giving a decision on what is perhaps a difficult question. It is quite certain that, if Aphra Behn's novels and plays were now published for the first time, the publisher would suffer for it. They are worthless as art, and outrageous in their gross and bestial indecency. It is true they are not as yet hawked in the streets. The reprint is reserved for those who can afford and are willing to pay handsomely for filth. The idea of reproducing Aphra Behn in a costly *edition de luxe* reminds one of the unmentionable messes in strange vessels which are supposed to have sometimes been paraded at the drunken feasts of Rochester and his companions.

If we could suppose that this reprint was only a casual freak, we should not be disposed to say much about it. But we have observed a systematic progress in these experiments which is somewhat alarming. The publisher who has now favoured us with a reproduction of Mrs. Behn began by a reprint of a collection of old ballads, some of which were unsavoury enough to impart a distinctive flavour to the volumes. Not long since we had to remonstrate with another publisher, who seemed to be making it his mission to revive books which should rather have been allowed to rot in their old obscurity. Where is this sort of thing to stop? These are days of democratic levelling, and the masses will not submit to a monopoly of nastiness for the benefit of rich amateurs. There is no reason why Mrs. Behn's, or other works just as bad, or worse, should not be republished in penny numbers for the benefit of shopboys and housemaids, as well as in four-guinea editions on large paper. The infamous crew whom the Society for the Suppression of Vice has in a great measure succeeded in punishing and dispersing will return to their old trade in a new and simpler, as well as safer, form. This is not a subject on which one law can be maintained for the rich and another for the poor; but example is more effective than legal restraints. We trust that the publisher of Mrs. Behn will be disappointed in his hopes, and that he will find his venture left upon his hands. It can hardly be pretended that there is any need to revive old nastiness. It must be a strangely unreasonable appetite that is not satisfied that what is to be found in the current literature of the day. We have women who write novels quite as wanton, if not so gross, as Mrs. Behn's. Astræa herself would perhaps have blushed at some flights of the Swinburnian muse, and might not unreasonably resent the imputation of having trodden the stage more loosely than the hundreds of half-naked ballet-girls who now dance the *cancan* nightly at the most fashionable theatres.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE:
PARIS.

SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL	£3,200,000
RESERVE FUND	£ 800,000

LONDON BANKERS:
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed at two per cent. on daily balances.

DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST at three per cent. allowed on money placed in Deposit at seven days' notice.

INTEREST at four per cent., subject to six months' notice of WITHDRAWAL.

LOANS granted on French Rente and other approved Securities.

All remittances to be endorsed "PAY COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS, OR ORDER."

HENRI DUVAL, Acting Manager.
14, Rampart Row, Bombay, 31st January 1872.

AGRA BANK (LIMITED).

CAPITAL—£1,000,000.

HEAD OFFICE—Nicholas Lane, Lombard Street, London, E.C.

BRANCHES.

Bombay.	Calcutta.
Kurrachee.	Madras.
Lahore.	Agra.
Hongkong.	Shanghai.

Edinburgh.

LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.
The National Bank of Scotland.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance up to Rs. 100,000. Should the balances fall below Rs. 1,000 at any time during the half-year, no interest will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits received for fixed periods on the following terms, viz.:—

At 4½ per cent. per annum, subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal.

For shorter periods deposits will be received on terms to be agreed upon.

Bills issued at the current exchange of the day on any of the Branches of the Bank free of extra charge; and approved bills purchased or sent for collection.

Sales and Purchases effected in British and Foreign Securities, in East India Stock and Loans, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

Interest drawn, and Army, Navy, and Civil Pay and Pensions realized.

Every other description of Banking business and Money Agency, British and Indian, transacted.

All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation should be made payable to the Agra Bank, (Limited), or order.

Hours of business—10 to 3; Saturday—10 to 1.

FRED. T. ATKINS,
Bombay, 13th October 1871. Officiating Manager.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE,
AT THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.

LITHOGRAPHIC STONES.

RED PRINTING INK
AND
PRINTERS' VARNISH.

ALSO,
SECOND-HAND STEAMER BLOCKS AND SHIP BLOCKS.

Apply to the Manager, *Bombay Gazette* Office, Fort, Bombay.

INSURANCES.

ROYAL EXCHANGE ASSURANCE CORPORATION.—Policies covering the risk of Fire on Merchandise and buildings in Bombay are issued by

REMINGTON & Co.,
Agents, Royal Exchange Assurance Corporation.
Bombay, 16th August 1865.

GUARDIAN, FIRE, and LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
Established 1821.—Capital £2,000,000.

POLICIES of INSURANCE against FIRE granted on all approved Buildings and contents thereof in Bombay and the Mofussil at moderate terms by

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 1st September 1870

SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1710.

INSURANCES effected upon Merchandise, Warehouses, Shops Dwelling-houses, and their contents, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at the Current Rates.

CLAIMS arranged by the local Agents, and paid with promptitude and liberality.

PEEL, CASSELS, & Co., Agents.

ALL FUNDS INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

INDIAN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

REGISTERED UNDER ACT X. of 1866.

Capital Rs. 5,00,000 (purposely kept at this sum to leave a large surplus to Policyholders) with Power to Increase.

ASSURANCES AT THE LOWEST SAFE RATES.

A return of 10 per cent. of the Premium is *guaranteed* after the 3rd year to those assured on the "With Profit" Scale, with prospect of a quinquennial bonus.

ENTIRE DIRECTION IN INDIA.
PUNCTUAL SETTLEMENT OF CLAIMS.

HEAD OFFICE—MEERUT.

Consulting Actuary.
J. HILL WILLIAMS, Esq.,
Vice-President Institute of Actuaries.

BOMBAY BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

R. V. REID, Esq. (Messrs. Finlay, Scott, & Co.), Merchant.
H. MANISTY, Esq., Solicitor.
W. MAITLAND, Esq. (Messrs. Ewart, Latham, & Co.), Merchant.

Medical Adviser.
E. R. BUTLER, Esq., M.D., Surgeon, European General Hospital.

Policy-holders' Auditor.
G. R. WILSON, Esq., Public Accountant.

Bankers.
The NEW BANK of BOMBAY, Limited.

Solicitors.
Messrs. MANISTY and FLETCHER.

Secretary.
D. McL. SLATER, Esq., Associate of the Institute of Actuaries.

THE VALUE OF THE COMPANY'S POLICIES, AS FAMILY PROVISION OR BUSINESS SECURITY, BY THE NATURE OF THE INVESTMENTS WHICH CAN BE REALIZED AT ANY TIME, IS UNIMPEACHABLE.

Forms of Proposal for Assurances may be obtained on application to any of the Company's Offices or Agencies.

D. McL. SLATER, Secretary.

Branch Office, 4 Church Lane, Bombay.

LONDON.

Bankers—The Bank of Scotland, Lothbury, E.C.

EDINBURGH.

Agent—James Haswell, Esq., W.S., 7, St. Andrew's Square

N.B.—The COMPANY is now empowered by the INDIAN GUARANTEE and SURETYSHIP ASSOCIATION, Limited—Head Office, Meerut—to receive Applications from, and issue Forms of Proposal to, those requiring Guarantee Bonds; and to take up such risks as those formerly borne by the EUROPEAN ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

Further particulars will be obtained on application to

D. McL. SLATER, Secretary.

ALLIANCE BRITISH and FOREIGN LIFE and FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—Established 1824.

Chief Office.
BARTHOLOMEW LANE, BANK, LONDON, E.C.

Board of Direction.
President—SIR MOSES MONTEFIORE, Bart., F.R.S.

Directors.
James Alexander, Esq., (Alexander, Fletcher & Co.)
Charles George Barnett, Esq., (Barnett, Hoare, Hanbury, and Lloyd.)
George Henry Barnett, Esq., Glympton Park.
James Fletcher, Esq., (Alexander, Fletcher & Co.)
William Gladstone, Esq., (Thomson, Bonar & Co.)
Right Hon. George Joachim Goschen, M.P.
Samuel Gurney, Esq.
James Helme, Esq., (Director of the Provincial Bank of Ireland.)
Sir Curtis Miranda Lamson, Bart.
Sampson Lucas, Esq., (Lucas, Michells & Co.)
Elliot Macnaghten, Esq., (Member of the Indian Council.)
Thomas Masterman, Esq., (Director of the Bank of England.)
Joseph Mayer Montefiore, (Director of the Provincial Bank of Ireland.)
Sir Anthony De Rothschild, Bart., New Court.
Baron Lionel Nathan De Rothschild, M.P.
Thomas Charles Smith, Esq., Oxford Square, Hyde Park.

Auditors.
Lord Richard Grosvenor, M.P.
Hugh Colin Smith, Esq.
Richard Hoare, Esq.

FIRE RISKS

Of an eligible character are accepted at minimum current rates.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

The non-participating rates of Premium for European lives resident in India have been very materially reduced, and the undermentioned Agents are authorised to decide upon proposals submitted, to issue Policies, and to settle Claims.

Annual premium payable during the whole of Life to secure Rs. 1,000 at death—

Age next Birth-day.	Civil.		Military.		Age next Birth-day.	Civil.		Military.	
	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.		Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.
20	31	10	36	10	40	45	0	50	0
25	34	2	39	2	45	50	0	55	0
30	37	2	42	2	50	57	6	62	6
35	40	8	45	8	55	69	0	74	0

The Life Reserve Fund is over NINETY-FOUR LACS OF RUPEES which is irrespective of and in addition to the Paid-up Capital and the Fire Reserve Fund, being about 30 per cent. of the sum assured under the Company's Life Policies; and, besides this, there is the guarantee of a Subscribed Capital of not less than FIVE CRORES of RUPEES, coupled with the personal responsibility of a numerous body of wealthy Proprietors.

For detailed Prospectuses, Forms of Proposal, &c., apply to

REMINGTON & Co.,
Agents for the Presidency of Bombay.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

PAYNE AND CO.,
WINE MERCHANTS & REGIMENTAL AGENTS,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE,
BOMBAY.

ESTABLISHED IN CALCUTTA UPWARDS OF HALF A CENTURY.

N.B.—In all instances we guarantee the Quality and Purity of our Wines and Spirits, and agree to take back, or exchange, any that may not be approved.

CHAMPAGNES (dry), Rs. 32, 39, 44, and 50 per dozen single, Magnums, and double Magnums and Half Pints.
SPARKLING MOSELLES, Rs. 32, 34, and *39 per dozen.
SPARKLING HOCKS, Rs. 32 and 40 per dozen.
SPARKLING BURGUNDY, Red and White, Rs. 36 per dozen.
STILL HOCKS, Rs. 15, 18, 20, 21, 22, 26, 34, and 36 per dozen.*
STILL MOSELLES, Rs. 20, 23, and 27 per dozen.
STEIN WEIN, in original flagons, Rs. 24 per dozen.
CLARETS, light Breakfast Wines, Rs. 10 and 13 per dozen.
CLARETS, Dinner Wines, Rs. 15, 18, and 20 per dozen.
CLARETS, After-dinner, full-bodied, Rs. 20, 26, and 28 per doz.
SHERRIES, Rs. 18, 22, 24, 27, 29, and 30 per dozen.
AMONTILLADO, Rs. 30 per dozen.
MANZANILLA (very dry), Rs. 32 per dozen.
VINO PUERO (delicate and choice), Rs. 32.
PORTS, Rs. 16, 21, and 27 per dozen.
CHABLIS, Rs. 16 per dozen.
SAUTERNES, Rs. 18 and 24 per dozen.
BUCELLAS, Rs. 18 and 22 per dozen.
TENT WINE, Rs. 32 (for Communion).
BRANDIES, Rs. 24, 29, and 36 per dozen.
SUNDRY SPIRITS.—LORD TOM, UNSWEETENED GIN, HOLLANDS, WHISKEY (SCOTCH and IRISH), JAMAICA RUM, &c.
LIQUEURS.—CURACOA, MARASCHINO, NOYEAU, Cherry Brandy, Ginger Wine, Orange and Angostura Bitters, &c.
BEER—Stone's Bottling, Quarts and Pints.
Do. Our Extra Gravity, Quarts, Pints, and Imperial Pints.
Those brands with an * (asterisk) shortly expected.

CREDIT RATES AND DETAILED PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

PAYNE AND COMPANY,
CALCUTTA AND BOMBAY.

ESTABLISHED IN BOMBAY IN 1842.

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.,
IMPORTERS AND EXPORTERS OF
WINES, SPIRITS, AND LIQUEURS,
BASS'S PALE ALE BOTTLERS,
WINE MERCHANTS
TO H.M. THE QUEEN, H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES.

THE CIVIL SERVICE CLUB.	THE REFORM CLUB.
THE WINDHAM CLUB.	THE UNIVERSITY CLUB.
THE ATHENÆUM CLUB.	THE NYNEE TAL CLUB.
THE BOMBAY CLUB.	

LONDON HOUSES	44, Mark Lane, E.C. 20, Cockspur Street, S.W.
BORDEAUX HOUSE	Place du Champ du Mars.
CALCUTTA HOUSE	10, Hare Street.
BOMBAY HOUSE	Dean Lane.

C. P. & Co. have pleasure in submitting a revised abstract of their well-known Brands.

Full particulars and detailed descriptive Price Lists to be obtained at their Offices.

DRY CHAMPAGNES—	Rs. 42*, Rs. 38*, Rs. 32*.
Ditto MAGNUMS—	Rs. 84.
SPARKLING HOCK AND MOSELLE—	Rs. 36*, Rs. 40*.
SHERRIES—Rs. 16, Rs. 19, Rs. 22, Rs. 23, Rs. 24, Rs. 28, Rs. 33, Rs. 38.	
PORTS—	Rs. 18*, Rs. 25*, Rs. 30, Rs. 36.
HAUT SAUTERNES—	Rs. 23*.
BREAKFAST CLARETS—	Rs. 10-8, Rs. 13-8.
DINNER CLARETS—	Rs. 15-8*, Rs. 17*, Rs. 19*.
AFTER-DINNER CLARETS—	Rs. 22-8*, Rs. 25*, Rs. 30*.
CHAMBERTIN—	Rs. 32*.
MACON—	Rs. 21.
NUITS—	Rs. 26.
CHABLIS—	Rs. 26*
BRAUNBERGER—	Rs. 25-8*.
FORSTER TRAMINER	Rs. 34.
JOHANNISBERGER—	Rs. 42*.
RUDESHEIMER—	Rs. 27*.
MARCOBRUNNER—	Rs. 34.
HOCHHEIMER—	Rs. 24*.
STEIN WEIN—	Rs. 20.
COGNAC—	Rs. 25, Rs. 29, Rs. 33.
WHISKEY—	Rs. 21-8, Rs. 23-8.
RUM—	Rs. 22-8.
OLD TOM—	Rs. 21-8.
GENEVA—	Rs. 19
LIQUEURS—	Rs. 30*, Rs. 40*.
BITTERS—	Rs. 20.
MARSALA—	Rs. 16.
MADEIRA—	Rs. 36.

The above described comprise all the most approved styles of Wines and Spirits for tropical consumption—from dry to very dry,—nutty and full pale to light gold,—every taste being provided for. Wines marked (*) are also kept in stock *in pints.*

TERMS.

Credit allowed on satisfactory references being afforded: liberal Discount for Cash. Unexceptionally liberal terms to Merchants and Traders buying largely. Wines, &c., shipped to Merchant's Brand if desired.

AITKEN'S BOTTLED PALE ALE.

NOTICE.—Casks and Cases of Quarts or Pints direct from Falkirk can be delivered in Allahabad and the North-West more expeditiously, and as far as Jubbulpore more economically, via Bombay than via Calcutta.

JAMES BOGIE, Wholesale Agent.
Bombay, 17th February 1872.

ON SALE, at the Godowns of the Undersigned—

MOET and CHANDON'S CHAMPAGNE, specially prepared for India.

CREAMING BROWN	Rs. 37 per doz. qts.
EXTRA DRY SILLERY	,, 36 ,, ,,
Do. ditto	,, 38 ,, 2 ,, pts.
THERCELIN'S CHAMPAGNES, most excellent pure Wines.	
VERZENAY	Rs. 34 per doz. qts.
SILLERY	,, 28 ,, ,, ,,
SPARKLING MOSELLE, BRAUENBERGER	,, 32 ,, ,, ,,
Do. ditto ditto.	,, 36 ,, 2 ,, pts.
Do. HOCK, superior	,, 30 ,, ,, qts.
Do. ditto	,, 34 ,, 2 ,, pts.
Also, now landing OCEAN, from Bordeaux:—	
COTES TROUSAC CLARET	at Rs 10 per doz.
This Wine cannot be equalled at the price in Bombay.	
ST. JULIEN, superior	at Rs. 12 pe doz.
HAUT ST. ESTEPHE	at ,, 12 ,,

BASS'S PALE ALE, bottled by PURT of London, in casks and cases.

CHLORALUM, the NON-POISONOUS DISINFECTANT, both in Powder and Liquid. The Undersigned are prepared to enter into Contracts for the SUPPLY of this most useful DISINFECTANT to Municipal ties or other large Consumers.

The Chloralum Review, and copy of various Notices in the London Journals forwarded on application.

R. L. SOUTHERN & Co.,
Forbes Street.

AITKEN'S INDIA PALE ALE.

REGISTERED
TRADE A MARK

The adulteration of BEER being new practised to a very great extent,

MESSRS. JAMES AITKEN & Co.,
("THE BREWERY," FALKIRK,)

think it necessary to caution purchasers of their Brand from buying any Bottled Beer, whether with or without their well known ticket, unless the Cork be secured by the

PATENT CAPSULE,
OF WHICH THEY HAVE NOW FOR SOME TIME BEEN MAKING USE.

J. A. & Co., with the view of still more effectually securing the purity of their brew, desire also to draw attention to the fact that the Corks used in the bottling of their Beer are all BRANDED.

Supplies can be had regularly from all respectable Shopkeepers in Bombay and at Outstations.

N. B.—The patent Capsule bears the red A, the trade mark of JAS. AITKEN & Co.

WHOLESALE AGENT FOR WESTERN INDIA,
JAMES BOGIE, BOMBAY.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., for SALE at the Godowns of the Undersigned:—

CHAMPAGNE:—	
Real Veuve Clicquot, dry	Rs. 40 per doz. quarts.
Ditto Ditto	,, 42 per 2 doz. pints.
STILL HOCKS:—	
Laubenheimer	,, 15 ,, ,,
Liebfraumilch	,, 20 ,, ,,
Steinwein	,, 20 ,, ,,
Rüdesheimer	,, 24 ,, ,,
Johannisberger	,, 30 ,, ,,
Hochheimer Victoria Berg	,, 36 ,, ,,
Do. do. Blue capsule	,, 45 ,, ,,
SPARKLING:—	
Hock	,, 15 ,, ,,
Moselle	,, 15 ,, ,,
CLARETS:—	
St. Estephe	,, 9 ,, ,,
Vray Canon	,, 18 ,, ,,
Chateau Larose	,, 22 ,, ,,
Chateau Leoville	,, 24 ,, ,,
Chateau Lafite	,, 28 ,, ,,
BRANDY:—	
Tricoche & Co.	Rs. 18 to Rs. 20 per doz. qts.
H. and C. Balaresque	,, 22 ,, ,,
G. Martineau	,, 22 ,, ,,
Blanchy Frères	,, 22 ,, ,,
Gautier Frerès,	Rs. 24 per case of 24 doz. impl. pts.
ITALIAN WINES:—	
Barbera Amaro Spumante (Sparkling)	,, 14 ,, ,,
Moscato Bianco	,, 14 ,, ,,
Barbera Amaro Secco (Still)	,, 14 ,, ,,
Brachetto	,, 14 ,, ,,
Barolo	,, 14 ,, ,,
Nebiolo	,, 14 ,, ,,
Passito	,, 14 ,, ,,
Italian Wine, in casks of about 50 galls.	,, 160
VERMOUTH:—	
At Rs. 16 and Rs. 20 per dozen quarts.	
BEER:—	
H. Deetjen's Best East India Pale Ale, in Cases of 4 doz.	,, 5 per doz. qts.
Norway Ale, in boxes of 3 dozen.	,, 6 ,, ,,
MAAGBITTER:—	
Rs. 20 per case of 2 dozen Pints.	
CANDLES, SUPERIOR QUALITY:—	
Carriage Candles 6⅔ as. per packet of 6, in small boxes of 24 packets.	
CHEESE:—	
Gruyere, weighing from 60 to 80 lbs. at 14 as. per lb.	
Green ,, 1 and 2½ lbs. each, at Re. 1 per lb.	
ITALIAN FIGS:—	
In tins of about 2 lbs. 10 as. each.	
In boxes of about 20 l s. Rs. 6 each.	
In boxes of about 10 lbs. Rs. 3 ,,	

VOLKART BROTHERS.
Bombay, February, 1872.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

CUTLER, PALMER, & CO.'S Fine Old BRANDIES, in three qualities.
Dean Lane, Bombay.

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co. can now supply PETIT MEDOC, ex Steamer ORLANDO, at Rs. 10-8 per dozen quarts. A liberal DISCOUNT allowed to the Trade.
Dean Lane, Bombay, 13th February 1872.

FALKIRK BEER.—Supplies can be had in retail quantities through Messrs. D. S. KEMP & Co.'s Poona Establishment.

JAMES BOGIE,
Wholesale Agent of James Aitken & Co.
Bombay, 20th February 1872.

Ex STEAMER ORLANDO.

IMPORTANT TO MESSES AND MOFUSSIL SHOPKEEPERS.

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co. have received, ex ORLANDO, a further supply of BASS'S BEER, bottled by their London Firm, in Casks of 3 doz. Quarts and 6 doz. Pints.
Dean Lane, Bombay, 14th February 1872.

AITKEN'S "FALKIRK" PALE ALE.

TRADE A MARK
REGISTERED.

MESSRS. JAMES AITKEN & Co., having increased their supplies to the Bombay Market, desire to draw the attention of Dealers and the Public to the fact that all their shipments in Bottles are now bottled by themselves, and are forwarded direct from their Brewery.

Having had a lengthened experience, practically derived from extensive shipments, they prepare their liquors with the utmost care to suit a tropical climate, and as they are both Brewers and Bottlers, their shipments may be relied on as being perfectly free from all adulteration. Supplies can be had from all respectable Shopkeepers at Outstations as well as in Bombay.

JAMES BOGIE,
Agent of Messrs. Aitken & Co.

N. B.—
The Corks are branded | JAS. AITKEN & Co., Falkirk Brewery.

NOTICES.

G. NICOLL & CO.,
BOOT AND SHOE-MAKERS,
30, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY, AND
EAST STREET, POONA,

Have always on hand a very select Stock of Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Children's Boots and Shoes.

ROWLAND AND CO.,
SADDLERY AND HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT,
19, MEADOW STREET AND RAMPART ROW,
(Next Door to Jaffer Sulliman's Bazaar,)
BOMBAY.

Every description of SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESS, HORSE CLOTHING, SADDLE CLOTHS, HUNTING, RIDING and DRIVING WHIPS, always on hand.

ORDERS promptly attended to, and the repairs of Saddlery, Harness, &c., carefully executed.

OUTSTATION ORDERS should be accompanied by a REMITTANCE or Reference for Payment in Bombay.

DESSERT DELICACIES
of the choicest quality
JUST RECEIVED OVERLAND.

CRYSTALLIZED FRUITS
of last Summer's produce, in exquisite condition.

FRUITS IN JUICE AND SYRUP
direct from Nice.

APRICOT PULP
for making Ices.

FINEST ELEME FIGS
direct from Smyrna.

BLOOM MUSCATEL RAISINS
direct from Malaga.

JORDAN ALMONDS
of the finest size and quality.

NORMANDY PIPPINS,
the choicest picked fruits.

FANCY CHOCOLATES
of twenty-five varieties.

NOUGAT AUX PISTACHES
Surfin, de Montelimart.

LIQUEUR BONBONS,
Fruits and Eggs.

BONBON COSSAQUES.
of twenty varieties.

FRENCH PLUMS
of last Summer's produce,
DIRECT FROM BORDEAUX.

DESSERT BISCUITS.

Orange.	Lemon.
Karlsbad.	Wafer.
Ginger.	Palace.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

CHRYSAROBINE
(Trade Mark).
IMPORTANT NOTICE.

In consequence of numerous attempts on the part of unprincipled persons to deceive the public by selling under the name of Goa Powder, or Gowa Powder, preparations which contain no true Goa Powder whatever, and are entirely worthless, D. S. Kemp and Co. who are, known throughout India and the East generally as trustworthy importers and examiners of the Powder, and who have devoted their attention to it for the last fifteen years (long previous to their trading as a firm), have decided to adopt the name

CHRYSAROBINE

for the Powder guaranteed by them; and in thus adopting a name coined by themselves, they are in a position to prosecute parties imitating the same, and so to establish a guarantee for the Public.

In future all Goa Powder issued by the undersigned will bear the name Chrysarobine.

N.B.—No reflection is here intended by D. S. K. and Co. on the other European Chemists of this city, who, they know, would not hesitate to expose such extensive frauds as have lately occurred, did they come under their notice.

D. S. KEMP & Co.

HOTELS.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL, MATHERAN.—Mr. J. C. PINTO, the Proprietor, begs to inform the Public that the above Hotel, so well known for its excellent accommodation, is now OPEN for VISITORS. There are three separate Bungalows attached to the Hotel, well adapted for Families. Superior articles are supplied at moderate Prices, and every care is taken for the comfort of the Visitors. The Hotel is well situated, in a breezy locality, under the shade of large trees, which diminish the glare and keep the extensive compound always fresh and cool. Mr. Pinto has also some Houses to Let, and undertakes to look after Bungalows on the Hill at a charge of Rs. 30 per annum.

BYCULLA HOTEL,
(BY JEEWANJEE & Co.,)
JUNCTION OF BELLASIS AND CLARE ROADS, BYCULLA

BYCULLA HOTEL, which is within a few minutes' walk of the Byculla and Grant Road Railway Stations, is acknowledged to be the best in Bombay. Having been built expressly for such an Establishment, the building possesses advantages over Bungalow Hotels, special care having been taken in the arrangements of the Rooms, which are large and lofty, to secure the best ventilation, and thus to keep the whole Hotel cool. The furnishings and fittings have been selected with a special view to affording the greatest comfort to Residents and Visitors, and ample accommodation has been provided for Families. The Table is supplied in a manner unsurpassed in Bombay, and care is taken that the Wines and other Liquors are of the first quality.

Adjoining the large Dining Saloon are a Library and six fine Billiard Tables.

* Hot and Cold Baths always ready.
Extensive Garden.

Visitors arriving by train should book for
BYCULLA STATION,
and NOT for Boree Bunder.

JEEWANJEE & Co.

PATENT WROUGHT NAILS.

J. J. CORDES & Co.,

The Patentees and Sole Manufacturers of the well-known Patent Wrought Nails, commonly known as "EWBANK'S NAILS," desire to make it known that they have adopted a "Star" or "Cross" as their Trade Mark, and that all Nails now made and sent out by them, except clasp, bear this mark upon their heads, and that within every Package sent from their Works is also placed a card bearing their name and address.

Any Nails, therefore, which are not distinguished as above must not be confounded with

"EWBANK'S NAILS,"

the quality of which is so well appreciated as being far superior to that of any other make.

Dos Works—NEWPORT, MONMOUTHSHIRE, ENGLAND.

Printed and Published for the Proprietor by JAMES FAICHNEY, at the "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.
AGENTS—London: Mr. GEORGE STREET, 30 Cornhill, E.C.—Paris: Messrs. H. and W. GALIGNANI and Co., Publishers, Rue de Rivoli.—Calcutta: Messrs. THACKER, SPINK, and Co.—Madras: Messrs. PHARAOH and Co.